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SENATE.....

Mass: State infirmary,  
Tewksbury

.....No. 13.

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# FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT TEWKSBURY.

DECEMBER, 1854.

BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1855.



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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Council:—*

In obedience to the requirements of the 10th section of chapter 252 of the Acts of 1852, the undersigned, Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, beg leave respectfully to submit to your Excellency and the Hon. Council their Annual Report:—

In accordance with a proclamation previously made by His Excellency the Governor, the house was opened for the reception of paupers on the first day of May, 1854. The building and its surroundings, however, were still in a somewhat unfinished state. The yard was unenclosed, rendering the safe-keeping of the inmates difficult, if not impossible. The house had been furnished by the Commissioners, under whose supervision it was erected, with accommodations for five hundred persons only. At the end of the first week of its opening six hundred and sixty-eight had been admitted; and, by the 20th of May, the number had reached nearly eight hundred. A corresponding and heavy outlay for beds, bedding and other necessities, was, of course, rendered unavoidable. The expenses at this period were also increased by the necessity that existed for furnishing an additional supply of water. The well constructed by the Commissioners, for the use of the house, utterly failed to supply the amount of water required, and it became necessary to deepen it, and also to dig two others on the premises.

On the 23d of May, two hundred of the paupers were transferred to the State Almshouse in Bridgewater, under the Act of 1853; and on the 23d of June, the number having again reached seven hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and ten were sent to that in Monson. Since then, to wit, on the 14th of November, seventy-nine were transferred to Bridgewater, and on the next day eighty to Monson—making a total of five hundred and sixty-nine sent from Tewksbury to the other establishments.

The whole number of paupers admitted to the house, to December 1, amounts to two thousand one hundred and ninety-three, and they have been received from the following cities and towns, viz.:—

From Boston,	. . . . .	1,383
“ Lowell,	. . . . .	243
“ Lawrence,	. . . . .	73
“ Charlestown,	. . . . .	68
“ Salem,	. . . . .	65
“ Cambridge,	. . . . .	63
“ Lynn,	. . . . .	31
“ Newburyport,	. . . . .	21
“ Danvers,	. . . . .	19
“ Tewksbury,	. . . . .	18
“ Chelsea,	. . . . .	17
“ Haverhill,	. . . . .	13
“ Waltham,	. . . . .	11
“ Sudbury,	. . . . .	9
“ Holliston, Shirley, each 9,	. . . . .	18
“ Watertown,	. . . . .	7
“ Somerville,	. . . . .	6
“ Winchester,	. . . . .	5
“ Manchester, Andover, Framingham, each 4,	. . . . .	12
“ Natick, Newton, Marlboro', Malden, Hopkinton, West Cambridge, Brighton, Chelmsford, each 3,	. . . . .	24
“ Concord, Sudbury, Beverly, Insane Hospital, Taunton, each 2,	. . . . .	8

From Dracut, South Reading, Gloucester, Westford, Melrose, Billerica, Read- ing, Stoneham, Stowe, each 1, .	9
Transient, . . . . .	18
Born in the house, . . . . .	55
Total, . . . . .	<u>2,193</u>

Of the foregoing number, there were born in

Ireland, . . . . .	847
Massachusetts, mostly of foreign parents, .	600
England, . . . . .	80
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	41
New Brunswick, . . . . .	31
Scotland, . . . . .	27
Germany, . . . . .	17
Newfoundland and Canada, in each 11, .	22
France, . . . . .	7
Italy, . . . . .	3
Sweden, Calcutta, St. Domingo, in each 2, .	6
Africa, Russia, Wales, West Indies, Zanzi- bar, Sandwich Islands, Hungary, Greece, Denmark, in each 1, . . . . .	9
Maine, . . . . .	33
New York, . . . . .	23
New Hampshire, . . . . .	18
Vermont, . . . . .	9
Virginia, . . . . .	6
Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, in each 4, . . . . .	12
Maryland, . . . . .	3
Ohio, North Carolina, Michigan, in each 2, .	6
Delaware, South Carolina, District of Co- lumbia, in each 1, . . . . .	3
Unknown, . . . . .	390

Of the above number, 112 came into the Commonwealth during the year 1854. Average number in the house, 705. Of the 2,193 admissions, 655 were men, 568 women, 583 boys, and 387 girls.



## EXPENDITURES.

The account current of Isaac H. Meserve, Superintendent, with the Commonwealth, is herewith presented, (marked A,) and exhibits an account of the expenditures from the opening of the house to December 1. The Legislature, by their Act, chap. 189, of the year 1854, appropriated five thousand four hundred dollars for purchase of farming stock, implements, vehicles, and other necessary articles. The large outlay already alluded to, rendered unavoidable by the admission of so many more than were provided for when the Institution came into the hands of the Inspectors, drew so heavily upon this appropriation that it was soon exhausted; and many expenditures that should have been charged to it are shown, in the Superintendent's account, as among the current expenses of the house. The whole amount, as per the Superintendent's account, and which has been duly audited, and found correct, and properly vouched, is \$28,043.15.

From this sum we deduct, as not being among the ordinary expenses of the house, the following amounts:—

For beds, bedding, furniture, lumber, digging wells, stationery, such as blank books for the office, printing, &c., . . . . .	\$3,193 57	
Transportation of paupers to other State Almhouses, . . . . .	591 84	
Also, West India goods and coal on hand December 1, . . . . .	1,702 00	
Hay, straw, and carrots, do., . . . . .	336 00	
Dry goods, beds and bedding, do., . . . . .	2,151 29	
	<hr/>	\$8,694 70
Which, deducted from the gross amount, leaves		\$19,348 45
To this should be added the following:—		
Outstanding bills against the house, . . . . .	\$462 23	
Salaries of officers two-thirds of a quarter, . . . . .	564 00	
	<hr/>	1,026 23
Leaving as the amount of current expenses, . . . . .		\$20,374 68



This sum, divided by 705, the average number in the house, shows \$28.90, within a very small fraction, as the cost of support of an individual for seven months, or 214 days, or ninety-four cents five mills per week. This estimate does not, as will be seen, include the interest on the Almshouse establishment, which, in reality, is a part of the current expense.

Assuming the cost of the house to be \$75,000, which we think is nearly correct, and reckoning the interest on that amount, it will show the weekly cost for the support of an individual to be \$1.05.

The stock of cattle and hogs on hand is very considerably enhanced in value since its purchase in May. Five hundred loads of good manure, it is estimated, have been made, and between five and six hundred loads of meadow mud taken out of the ground. Suitable avenues, leading from the road to the house, have been graded, and trees set out upon them. Five acres of unreclaimed land, filled with stumps and stones, have been ploughed and dug over, and a great quantity of stone taken out, suitable for walls and other purposes. This land, when thoroughly reclaimed, will be the most productive on the farm. The labor has all been performed by the inmates. The lateness of the season when operations were commenced, the impoverished condition of the soil, and the severe drought of the summer combined to render our harvest of hardly appreciable value.

In conducting the establishment, the officials required to fill the various departments are, a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent; Matron and Assistant Matron; farmer; a head cook; watchman; a man to take charge of the barn, and to remove paupers upon their arrival at the depot; one female nurse; two female teachers; an overseer of the sewing-room; a female cook in the Superintendent's apartment; a physician; and a chaplain.

In this connection, it gives us great pleasure to bear our testimony to the ability, zeal and fidelity with which the Superintendent and Matron have discharged their onerous and responsible duties. While perfect order and discipline have been enforced throughout every department of the establishment, the inmates have been treated with kindness and due consideration, and no cases of severe or unjustifiable punish-

ment have occurred. The Assistant Superintendent and the Assistant Matron have also been faithful and indefatigable in their labors; and among the present subordinate *employees* no instances of unfaithfulness have been noted, but all seem to have been animated by a commendable desire to do their whole duty.

*School.*—The school connected with the house has been under the charge of Mrs. Emeline Pillsbury, assisted by Miss Sarah Weymouth. The number of pupils has ranged from eighty-six to one hundred and fifty-three. The elementary branches only have been taught. The teachers have been faithful in their instructions within the school, and have had, also, a considerate care and oversight of the children out of school hours.

*Hospital.*—We herewith present the report of the Physician of the house, Jonathan Brown, M. D., (marked B,) which contains all the important statistics that relate to the Hospital. Two serious and fatal diseases have visited our establishment during the past season—the cholera, in May and June; and in October there appeared among the children an endemic gangrenous sore mouth, of singular virulence and fatality. Large numbers of persons are admitted into the house in the advanced stages of consumption and other diseases, and also many exhausted, miserable children, apparently hitherto uncared for and ill treated. These causes combined to swell the mortality to its apparently large amount. Dr. Brown has faithfully devoted his time and energies to his responsible duties, and has the entire confidence of the Inspectors and Superintendent.

*Religious and Moral Instruction.*—Rev. Jacob Coggin, recently deceased, performed the duties of chaplain from the opening of the house till a short time previous to his death. He preached once on each Lord's day, and gathered the children into a Sunday school. His well-known kind and urbane manner, strongly attached to him the inmates of the house, who listened reverently to his pious teachings.

In concluding this brief report, the undersigned deem it not

obtrusive to offer a few suggestions, the result of their experience in managing the affairs of the Institution.

1. The inequality in numbers in the three establishments, and the great preponderance in favor of the Tewksbury house, are apparent at a glance. It has already been stated that five hundred and sixty-nine have been removed from this Institution and divided between the other two, and this at an expense of nearly \$600. To avoid this expense, as well as the great inconveniences attending the removal of such large numbers of persons, is certainly desirable. The Legislature, in its wisdom, will choose between a reconstruction of the pauper districts, or giving authority to cities and towns to send their State paupers into other districts when the house in their own is full.

2. The subject of warming the building is one of prime importance, and demands a most thorough and scientific investigation. It is important on two grounds—*economy* and *safety*. The building is now warmed by eight furnaces, and in extremely cold weather these means have been found inadequate to the purpose, and several stoves have been added. It is a question deserving consideration, whether, in such an extensive building, warmth obtained by means of *steam* would not be cheaper and far more safe. In this connection, a small steam engine might be used to raise water into the tanks, placed in the attic of the building, and for many other mechanical purposes. This immense pile, constructed of wood, without the protection of even a single brick or stone partition throughout its whole extent, is peculiarly liable to conflagration. If a fire should break out within its walls in the nighttime, it is next to impossible that its hundreds of infirm old men and women, and young and helpless children, could escape unharmed. Motives of *humanity*, then, as well as safety and economy, dictate that every available precaution be taken against such a dire and fearful catastrophe.

3. The want of additional workshops is sensibly felt. Many kinds of in-door work might be advantageously carried on by the adult inmates and the older children, if suitable accommodations were provided for the same. The pecuniary receipts from such labor would, in the aggregate, amount to no inconsiderable sum; and, what is still of more vital importance, *employment* would thus be afforded to many who would otherwise



be idle. In such an establishment as the one under review there will always be many infirm men who are unequal to the labors of the field, and women too feeble to engage in the ordinary avocations of the household, who might still be well employed in the manner here indicated.

4. Some alterations in the internal arrangements of the house are, to say the least, very desirable, particularly the building of a cook-room, detached from the main body of the house, and yet connected with the dining-room by means of a covered passage way. The advantages of this arrangement would be a more healthful atmosphere throughout the house; the present cook-room could be converted into a convenient and needed ward for the old and infirm inmates, and an additional security against the calamity of fire be obtained.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELISHA HUNTINGTON,	}	<i>Inspectors.</i>
STEPHEN MANSUN,		
DANL. HENCHMAN,		

STATE ALMSHOUSE,	}
Tewksbury, Dec. 29, 1854.	

SUPERINTENDENT'S ACCOUNT.





To cash paid salary of officers, . . .	2,041 32	August,	By cash received of State Treasurer, . .	1,791 43
" cash paid for meat and fish, . . .	2,996 81	Sept.,	" " " " " " " "	4,290 64
" cash paid for hay and straw, . . .	963 44	October,	" " " " " " " "	5,553 86
" cash paid for wood, . . .	491 24	Nov.,	" " " " " " " "	4,041 81
" cash paid for coal, . . .	1,631 94			
" cash paid for flour and meal, . . .	4,939 04			
" cash paid for shoes, . . .	704 15			
" cash paid for potatoes and onions, . . .	661 52			
" cash paid for drugs and medicines, . . .	138 11			
" cash paid for milk, . . .	444 87			
" cash paid for freights and transportations on railroads, . . .	578 74			
" cash paid for cabbages, turnips and carrots, . .	175 12			
" cash paid for sundry supplies, . . .	372 92			
" cash paid for improvements, furniture, digging wells, stationery, printing, &c., . . .	3,913 57			
	<u>\$28,043 15</u>			<u>\$28,043 15</u>

ISAAC H. MESERVE, Superintendent.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, *Tewksbury, December 1, 1854.*

This certifies that we have examined the within account of Isaac H. Meserve with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

ELISHA HUNTINGTON, }  
STEPHEN MANSUR, } *Inspectors.*  
DAN'L HENCHMAN, }



[B.]

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury :—*

GENTLEMEN :—The following abstract of the Hospital Records, together with the tables of Births and Deaths, from May 1 to December 1, 1854, is respectfully submitted.

The whole number entered on the Hospital books, up to December 1, was 802. The greatest number under treatment at any one time, including sore eyes, &c., was 180.

Cholera prevailed as an epidemic from the 26th of June to the last of July. Of 44 cases 23 died.

Sore mouth also appeared as an epidemic in October, and continued, with its virulency somewhat abated, up to December 1. Of 50 cases of this disease, 13 have died.

It is a fact worthy of consideration, that these epidemics commenced among the children in the nursery chamber, directly over the cook, kitchen and wash-room ; this room is constantly exposed to the heat from the fires, the fumes from the hot food, and the steam from the washing process. I think that these causes, combined with the crowded state of the nursery, had much influence in exciting the epidemics above mentioned.

The great number of children in the house make the mortality of this class appear larger, in proportion to the adults, than usual.

Teething, hydrocephalus, scrofula, bowel complaints, infantile debility, and other diseases have caused the death of 78 under five years of age.

Consumption, as usual, has taken its "lion's share."

We have had but 1 case of smallpox or varioloid, 5 of ship

fever, and 28 cases of fever of the typhoid form. Recovery in every instance.

The number of children born, as will be seen by the tables, is 62. Of the 61 mothers, 3 have died in the puerperal state—1 from hemorrhage, and 2 from peritoneal inflammation or puerperal fever.

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician*.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
December 19, 1854. }









Marasmus, . . . . .	4	2	2	2	19	22	43	16	17	33	11	36	12	30	13	-	10	16	10	7	6	9	6	1	1	5
Measles, . . . . .	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Old Age, . . . . .	10	7	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-
Opisthotonos, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palsy, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal, . . . . .	3	3	3	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula, . . . . .	5	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . . . .	161	88	73	73	19	22	43	16	17	33	11	36	12	30	13	-	10	16	10	7	6	9	6	1	1	5



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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT TEWKSBURY.

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DECEMBER, 1855.

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BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1856.



## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Council:—*

In obedience to the requirements of the Act relating to paupers, having no settlement in this Commonwealth, the undersigned Inspectors of the State almshouse, Tewksbury, beg leave to submit their

### SECOND ANNUAL REPORT:

The Institution has been continued the past year under the efficient superintendence of Isaac H. Meserve, Esq., without any material change in its internal arrangements or police. It has been a prime object to perform the labor of the farm and the work of the house, as far as possible, by the aid of its inmates, hiring no more help than has been found imperatively necessary to conduct the affairs of the establishment with economy, but, at the same time, with efficiency and success. When the farm became the property of the Commonwealth its soil was completely exhausted and entirely unproductive, and it will require a few years, at least, to bring it into a high state of cultivation. Nevertheless, the Inspectors flatter themselves that a very good beginning has been made. A very fair crop of most products, and a very large one of some have been obtained the past year. A great amount of labor, mostly pauper labor, has been expended in reclaiming unproductive land, removing stones and stumps, building wall, grading the grounds, laying drains, &c. For a more detailed statement of the products of the farm and their value, and the general out-door operations, we beg leave to refer you to the very full and satisfactory report of the superintendent, which is herewith ap-



pended, marked A, and made a part of this Report. To the same we refer for an accurate and specific statement of all the expenses incurred in conducting the establishment, together with the Superintendent's account current with the Commonwealth; for a statement, also, of admissions to the house—average number of its inmates—ages, cost of each per week, and, in general, for all such facts and statistics as are important to be known.

By a Resolve of the legislature, approved May 19, 1855, Twelve thousand dollars were appropriated to the State almshouse, for certain purposes of improvement. We beg leave to present a statement, somewhat in detail, of the expenditures under it. The first and most important object, and one to which we had the honor of calling your Excellency's attention, in our report of last year, was the building of a cookery, detached from the main edifice, and yet conveniently connected with it. The year's experience has demonstrated, most satisfactorily, the necessity and importance of the improvement, and we believe it will be found to contribute essentially to the healthfulness of the establishment, and to be a great safeguard against the most direful of calamities, fire. The work has been accomplished, and the building is already occupied, and is found to answer our most sanguine expectations. The new building is connected, by a covered passage way of 22 feet, with the east wing of the main structure. It is 65 feet long, and 43 feet wide, and comprises a kitchen 32 by 28 feet, and a bakery 32 by 25 feet, and ample store-room for each. In the basement are a drying room and laundry, the latter supplied by steam, which is also conducted into the cookery, and used for its general operations. The spacious attic is useful for storage. The building is of brick, and constructed in the most thorough and workmanlike manner, by Mr. Caleb Crosby, mason. The plan was furnished by the Superintendent from the suggestions of his long experience in such matters, and entirely approved by the Inspectors, and we believe, for convenience of arrangement it could not be surpassed. Much of the labor about the building, particularly the preparatory work, was performed by the inmates of the house, such as digging the cellar, laying its walls, procuring and screening sand, transporting building materials from the depot, &c.



The Institution in Tewksbury, being located in the most populous pauper district, a district comprising eight cities, and including Boston in the number, must of course be the most crowded with subjects. This number, always large, compared with that in the other establishments, is greatly increased in the winter season, and last winter we found it difficult to provide with suitable lodgings the numbers that were thrown upon us. Accordingly a part of the amount appropriated for our house has been expended, and we think judiciously, in enlarging our sleeping accommodations. The attics of both wings of the building, hitherto unfinished, have been made into dormitories that will comfortably admit two hundred persons. Twenty-one Luthern windows have been put in, and ample ventilation secured by means of eleven of Emerson's large-sized ventilators. The second and third stories also of the house have been greatly improved in their ventilation, and rendered much more comfortable and healthful abodes. The entire work has been faithfully executed under the direction of Mr. Stephen Carlton.

In a very few days after the opening of the house it was discovered that the supply of water was entirely inadequate to the wants of the establishment, and much was done, last year, by the way of digging wells to remedy the evil. Still, in the dry season we were obliged to bring water from a distance, a troublesome and expensive operation. With a portion of the special appropriation a never-failing reservoir well has been constructed, six hundred feet from the main building, and connected with it by two inch iron pipes, which it is believed will supply all the necessities of the establishment.

Other expenditures from the same appropriation will be shown by a reference to the Superintendent's account current. It will be observed, also, that of the appropriation there remains an unexpended balance of \$1,966.86. There remain, however, some outstanding bills, and some additional improvements are still needed in the cookery. The special appropriation will be nearly if not quite exhausted, but it is confidently anticipated not overrun.

The school connected with the Institution has, for several months, been under the care of Miss Mary Barber, assisted by Miss Mary S. Meserve. Both of the young ladies have been

indefatigable in their labors, and have merited and received the entire approval of the Inspectors. The school has been very variable in numbers, ranging from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five.

The Act, providing for the classification of the State paupers, has necessarily tended to keep the school in a fluctuating condition. Under this law, there were sent to Monson, on June 14th, one hundred and sixty children, and again, on August 24th, sixty, making two hundred and twenty transferred from this house to that.

Some of the practical and very serious inconveniences, in the working of the classification Act, are enumerated in the Superintendent's report, and it becomes a question of no small consequence, whether some modification of it, at least, may not be advantageously made, should it be considered expedient to still retain the Monson house, mainly as the receptacle for the pauper children. May it not be advisable to allow some degree of latitude, as to such children as have parents, who will probably soon call for them, and relieve the State, entirely, of the burden of their support? As the law now stands it is imperative, that *all* children, between the ages of five and fifteen, with the exception of idiots, shall be sent to Monson. With these few suggestions, we confidently rest the whole matter in the hands of those who only are competent to direct concerning it, with the undoubted assurance, that whatever the interests of the Commonwealth, and the permanent interest of these her charitable institutions require, will be done.

The hospital department has been continued under the watchful care of Jonathan Brown, M. D., who has devoted his entire time to its duties. His full report of the sanitary condition of the house, and of the sickness, births and deaths, is herewith appended, (marked B). It is but simple justice to this gentleman to say, that his unceasing attention to his official duties, and his kind and considerate care of the suffering and sick poor are deserving our special acknowledgments.

The Inspectors have not been inattentive to the moral and religious instruction of those under their care. The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Burt, has acted the part of a faithful spiritual guide, and has exerted a salutary influence throughout the Institu-

tion. His report, also, is among the accompanying papers, (marked C).

In a review of the affairs of the Institution for the last year, we cannot conclude without renewing the expression of our entire confidence in the superintendence of Mr. Meserve, and his excellent lady, the matron. A constant vigilance has been exerted over all the interests of the establishment, without and within. Economy, order, cleanliness have reigned throughout.

It is due, also, to the subordinate officers and others, in the service of the house and the hospital, to say, that they have faithfully discharged their several duties, and to our entire satisfaction.

It might have been stated in place that one expenditure, that for clothing, falls proportionably heavier upon our institution than upon either of the others, inasmuch as so many have been transferred from this house soon after their admission, but not till they had been suitably clad.

ELISHA HUNTINGTON,  
STEPHEN MANSUR,  
J. B. FARMER,

*Inspectors.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
December 28, 1855. }



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Inspectors of State Almshouse at Tewksbury : —*

GENTLEMEN : — It becomes my duty to present to you my Annual Report for the year ending November 30, 1855.

Under the blessings of Divine Providence we have had no prevailing epidemic, and, considering the large number in the house during the year, it has been comparatively healthy.

It is made the duty of the Superintendent to provide all things necessary in carrying on the establishment, to examine all paupers on their admission to the house as to their legal settlement, and to record such facts in regard to them as are important to be preserved ; to see that they are suitably classified, placing the sick in the medical department, &c., and to furnish employment for all inmates capable of labor ; to see that the provisions furnished for the inmates are of good quality and in sufficient quantity.

The Assistant Superintendent is to act as Superintendent in the absence of the Superintendent, and to assist him in his various duties in the management of the institution.

This office, during the past year, has been filled by William Waterhouse, M. D., who has been faithful to his trust and given entire satisfaction to the Superintendent.

Jonathan Brown, M. D., has had charge of the medical department of the institution, assisted by James S. Hill, M. D.

They have always been very attentive to the poor and unfortunate inmates who have been placed under their charge, and their treatment to them has been entirely satisfactory.

Rev. Jacob Coggin was Chaplain at the commencement of the year, but on the 12th of December that good man died.

After the death of Mr. Coggin, Rev. J. M. Burtt was appointed Chaplain, and has very acceptably filled the office since.



We have, in conducting the various departments of the institution, a clerk, a man to superintend the cooking, also a man to take charge of the men and boys—a woman to look after the cleanliness of the Female Department; a seamstress, nurse, laundress, a woman in the Superintendent's family, and a watchman, all of whom have been faithful and taken an interest in their several departments.

Our school, consisting of about one hundred and fifty children under the charge of Mrs. E. Pillsbury, assisted by Miss Sarah C. Weymouth, was continued from the first of December, up to the fourteenth day of June, when, agreeably to an Act of the legislature, passed last winter, all the school children of the age of five years and upwards were transferred to the State institution at Monson.

Much credit is due Mrs. Pillsbury and Miss Weymouth for the interest they manifested in the children under their charge. After the removal of the children to Monson, a school was formed of the small children and placed under the care of Miss Mary Barber, who has satisfactorily performed the duties of teacher to the present time.

I believe the Act above referred to, classifying the inmates of the several almshouses and placing the children at Monson, was not the most judicious disposal of them. Many of those who enter this institution are transient, whose parents are sentenced to the House of Correction for a term of months. As soon as their term of imprisonment expires they come for their children, and are put to much trouble and expense in getting them from Monson. By having them all in one place it lessens the opportunities in procuring them good homes and relieving the State of their support. Would it not be better to have a building erected at each of the State almshouses capable of accommodating two hundred children,—the first story for a school room and the upper story for sleeping; the building to be near the main house, but disconnected—that all their work, cooking, washing, making, mending, &c., may be done by the inmates, while the children will be removed from all the bad influences of the adults, and under the charge of their teachers?

I believe that three separate houses for the children would be for the interest of the Commonwealth, and for the comfort and happiness of the children, besides having them located in dif-

ferent parts of the State, the opportunities for procuring them good homes would be very much increased.

The inmates have been mostly employed about the house-work, shops and farm.

Two men and twenty women have been constantly employed in the sewing room; three men and thirteen women in the laundry; three men and ten women in the dining-hall and cook-kitchen; two carpenters, one barber, two white-washers; at the barn and piggery, four; in the shoemaker's shop, twelve; various numbers at scrubbing, sweeping, and making beds; fifteen nurses and room-keepers. The old women and feeble women knit and take the care of children. Domestics of the Superintendent, three; four men in the bakery, and six men pumping water. Such other men as are able to perform labor are employed on the farm, and with the exception of three teamsters, who tend and drive their teams, have done all the work.

Much of the land has been improved by blasting and removing stone, from which thirty-three rods of substantial faced wall have been built, and the foundation laid and stone prepared for about thirty-five rods more, to be completed during the winter and coming spring.

A number of inmates have been employed about the new building erected the past summer. The roads have been improved by laying a stone foundation and gravel over. The inside yard has been paved, placing flagging stones for walks.

Six hundred loads of muck have been taken from the meadow and prepared for compost. About one thousand loads of manure and compost have been made ready for use in the spring.

#### PRODUCE RAISED ON THE FARM.

Rye, 76 bushels,	. . . .	\$1 50	\$114 00
Rye Straw, 4 tons,	. . . .	14 00	56 00
Sweet Corn, (in ear,) 100 bushels,	. . . .	50	50 00
Potatoes, 1,550 bushels,	. . . .	60	930 00
Turnips, 800 bushels,	. . . .	25	200 00
Cabbages, 10,000 heads,	. . . .	04	400 00
Carrots, 16 tons,	. . . .	10 00	160 00
Tomatoes, 60 bushels,	. . . .	50	30 00
Green Pease, 30 bushels,	. . . .	50	15 00

Beans, 15 bushels, . . . .	\$2 50	\$37 50
Squashes, 2 tons, . . . .	20 00	40 00
Other vegetables, . . . .	.	75 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,107 50

## PRODUCE ON HAND.

Potatoes, 700 bushels, . . . .	\$0 60	\$420 00
Turnips, 900 bushels, . . . .	25	150 00
Cabbages, 6,000 heads, . . . .	4	240 00
Rye, 70 bushels, . . . .	1 50	105 00
Carrots, 6 tons, . . . .	10 00	60 00
Apples, 51 barrels, . . . .	2 00	102 00
Hay, 7 tons, . . . .	25 00	175 00
Onions, 21 barrels, . . . .	1 50	31 50
Flour, 35 barrels, . . . .	10 25	358 00
Pease, 3 bushels, . . . .		5 00
Corn, 35 bushels, . . . .	1 15	40 25
Pork, 8 barrels, . . . .	20 00	160 00
Beef, 95 barrels, . . . .	14 00	1,330 00
		<hr/>

\$3,177 50

West India Goods on hand, . . .	\$606 80
300 tons Coal, " \$7.00	2,100 00
Dry Goods, . . . .	1,652 95
Stock in Shoe Shop, . . . .	150 00
Wood, . . . .	700 00
Drugs and Medicines, . . . .	407 00
Stock and Hogs, . . . .	2,542 50
Farming Utensils, Ox Wagons, Carts,	
Buggy, Horse Wagon, Harness, &c.,	1,245 50
	<hr/>

9,404 75

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\$12,582 25

From this sum deduct from Stock  
and farming utensils on hand

last year, . . . .	\$1,924 53
Dry Goods, . . . .	856 60
W. I. Goods and Coal, . . . .	1,702 00
Produce, . . . .	336 00
	<hr/>

4,819 13

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\$7,763 12



To this should be added for transportation of paupers to other institutions and out of State, .		\$716 35
Cash rec'd for barrels and casks, . . . . .	\$35 62	
of inmates, . . . . .	100 02	
for weighing, . . . . .	3 93	
for reduction on bills, . . . . .	40 46	
for pigs, . . . . .	153 33	
for board of Jacob Trask, . . . . .	25 25	
for board of Mr. Fallon, . . . . .	4 00	
for four oxen, . . . . .	369 04	
for calves, . . . . .	17 00	
of Dr. Brown, . . . . .	13 00	
for difference between oxen, . . . . .	20 00	
Cash on hand, . . . . .	<hr/>	\$781 65
		<hr/>
		\$9,261 12
Outstanding Debts, . . . . .		199 65
		<hr/>
		\$9,061 47

The number of inmates in the house at the commencement of the year, . . . . .	669
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	2,481
Of this number there were rec'd	
from Boston, . . . . .	1,095
Lowell, . . . . .	426
Lawrence, . . . . .	142
Salem, . . . . .	87
Cambridge, . . . . .	69
Charlestown, . . . . .	50
Tewksbury, . . . . .	30
Newburyport, . . . . .	22
Chelsea, . . . . .	22
Danvers, . . . . .	17
Lynn, . . . . .	61
Andover, . . . . .	16
Watertown, . . . . .	13
Holliston, . . . . .	13
Haverhill, . . . . .	11
Somerville, . . . . .	10
Medford, . . . . .	9



Groton, . . . . .	8
Stowe, . . . . .	6
Framingham, . . . . .	6
Waltham, . . . . .	6
Hopkinton, . . . . .	6
Newton, . . . . .	6
Ipswich, (Insane,) . . . . .	6
Ware, . . . . .	5
Reading, . . . . .	5
Pepperell, . . . . .	5
Greenfield, . . . . .	5
Lee, . . . . .	5
Manchester, . . . . .	5
Methuen, . . . . .	4
Beverly, . . . . .	4
Malden, . . . . .	4
Brighton, . . . . .	4
South Danvers, . . . . .	4
There were received from Amesbury, Shirley, Marblehead, Dracut, Marlborough, Concord, three each, . . . . .	18
There were received from Chelmsford, Winchester and Sudbury, two each, . . . . .	6
There were received from Pittsfield, Boxford, Ashland, Woburn, Enfield, Wilmington, Rockport, North Reading, South Reading, Billerica, Salisbury, Wenham, Stoneham, Burlington, West Cambridge, Huntington, Deerfield Northampton, Melrose, Adams and West Stockbridge, one each, . . . . .	21
Received from State Almshouse, Monson, . . . . .	109
Born in the house, . . . . .	95
Transient, . . . . .	90
	<hr/>
	2,481
Number of deaths in the house during the year, . . . . .	280
Weekly average number . . . . .	838
Present number in the house, . . . . .	930
Of which there are Men, . . . . .	277
Women, . . . . .	294
Boys, . . . . .	204
Girls, . . . . .	155
	<hr/>
	930

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under ten years of age when admitted to the house, . . . . .	480	339	819
Between 10 years and 20 years, . . . . .	160	145	305
Between 20 years and 30 years, . . . . .	225	295	520
Between 30 years and 40 years, . . . . .	175	170	345
Between 40 years and 50 years, . . . . .	150	75	225
Between 50 years and 60 years, . . . . .	101	32	133
Between 60 years and 70 years, . . . . .	65	20	85
Between 70 years and 80 years, . . . . .	20	16	36
Between 80 years and 90 years, . . . . .	5	6	11
Between 90 years and 100 years, . . . . .	2	0	2
	1,383	1,098	2,481

Of the foregoing number, there were born

in Ireland, . . . . .	1,129
England, . . . . .	150
British Provinces, . . . . .	118
Scotland, . . . . .	40
Germany, . . . . .	28
France, . . . . .	7
West Indies, . . . . .	6
Italy, . . . . .	4
Western Islands, . . . . .	3
Denmark, . . . . .	2
Sweden, . . . . .	2
East Indies, Genoa, Africa, Canary Islands, Holland, Norway, New South Wales, one each, Massachusetts, mostly of foreign parentage, . . . . .	720
Maine, . . . . .	50
New Hampshire, . . . . .	65
Vermont, . . . . .	31
Connecticut, . . . . .	10
Rhode Island, . . . . .	6
New York, . . . . .	51
All other States, . . . . .	19
Unknown, . . . . .	33

2,481

The expenses of the houses for the year were;

\$56,685 99

From which deduct for stock, farming utensils, produce, coal, wood, dry goods, &c. . . . .	\$9,061 47
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Gives . . . . .	\$47,624 52
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This amount divided by the average number sup- ported in the house, (838,) gives . . . . .	56 83
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for each pauper for one year, or \$1,093 per  
week, or \$15.12 for each person who has  
received support in the house.

There have been but very few cases of severe punishment resorted to. Our mode of punishment is confinement in the cells, with no other food than bread and water.

The inmates have mostly conducted themselves well and have cheerfully attended to their work with considerable interest.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me to express my sincere thanks to you for the uniform kindness and good feeling you have manifested toward me in the performance of my various duties, and should we be permitted to be officially connected the coming year, may it be as pleasant as the past.

Most respectfully submitted.

ISAAC H. MESERVE, *Superintendent.*

DR. *The Commonwealth of Massachusetts in account with ISAAC H. MESERVE, Superintendent.* CR.

1855.		1855.	
To cash paid for sundry Repairs, . . .	\$982 73	Dec.	\$5,456 92
Dry Goods, . . .	4,953 54	Jan'y,	4,724 17
W. I. Goods, . . .	4,885 08	Feb'y,	3,774 93
Flour and Meal, . . .	13,126 42	March,	5,447 23
Meats, . . .	8,656 95	April,	3,414 32
Roots and Vegetables, . . .	2,255 20	May,	4,394 47
Hay and Straw, . . .	1,602 89	June,	7,426 15
Milk and Butter, . . .	1,774 73	July,	4,265 18
Wood, . . .	1,970 33	August,	3,212 24
Coal, . . .	2,207 22	Sept.,	3,794 92
Sundry Supplies, . . .	1,443 37	October,	3,567 38
Furnishing, . . .	603 10	Nov.,	7,208 08
Medicines and Surg. Inst'mts,			
Stock, . . .	843 27		
Improvements, . . .	980 30		
Transportation, . . .	939 83		
Shoes and Shoe Stock, . . .	1,507 94		
Hardware, . . .	1,050 76		
Transportation of Paupers, . . .	691 63		
Salary of Officers, . . .	716 35		
	5,494 35		
	<u>\$56,685 99</u>		<u>\$56,685 99</u>



Dr.

*Account with Superintendent—Continued.*

Cr.

1855.		July,	By cash drawn from Special Appropriation of \$12,000 for the purposes of repairing, ventilating and erecting a separate building for cooking and laundry purposes,	
To cash paid for Labor, . . . . .	\$1,627 94		do. do. do. do. do. do.	\$324 96
Lumber, . . . . .	1,600 93		do. do. do. do. do. do.	2,181 01
Carpets, Chairs, &c., . . . . .	108 75		do. do. do. do. do. do.	2,782 43
Nails, Gutters, &c., . . . . .	486 02	August,	do. do. do. do. do. do.	1,501 54
Stone, Brick & Mason Work, . . . . .	3,522 28	Sept.,	do. do. do. do. do. do.	3,243 20
Papering, Painting & Glazing, . . . . .	974 99	October,	do. do. do. do. do. do.	
Slatting, . . . . .	527 72	Nov.,	co. do. do. do. do. do. do.	
Transportation, . . . . .	81 81			
Fixtures in Cook, Kitchen and Wash Rooms, . . . . .	772 70			
Ventilators, . . . . .	330 00			
	<u>\$10,033 14</u>			<u>\$10,033 14</u>

ISAAC H. MESERVE, *Superintendent.*

This certifies that we have examined the above accounts of Isaac H. Meserve with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

ELISHA HUNTINGTON,  
STEPHEN MANSUR,  
J. B. FARMER,

*Inspectors.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, December 27, 1855.



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury :—*

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with the By-Laws, I would respectfully submit the following, with the accompanying Tables, as a Report of the sanitary condition of the State Almshouse under your supervision, for the year ending November 30, 1855.

The facts relating to this subject are presented, in a condensed form, in the Tables,—No. 1 of which shows the number of cases of sickness entered in the Hospital books,—No. 2 the Births, and No. 3 the Deaths. Aside from these Tables but few remarks seem necessary. During the first half of the year we had much sickness among the children; the principal diseases were influenza, hooping cough, measles and scarlet fever. The original hospital rooms were soon filled with the more serious cases of sickness, and it became necessary to treat many of the milder of these diseases in the ordinary rooms of the house, consequently their names were omitted on the hospital record; thus making Table No. 1 show a less number of cases of sickness than really existed. This being found extremely inconvenient, the Superintendent furnished the large room originally designed for the chapel, and it has since been devoted to the use of the sick and convalescent children. He has also furnished a larger sore-eye ward, greatly enhancing the comfort of this class of patients. We have now six hospital wards, holding twenty beds each, and two containing ten beds each,—in all one hundred and forty beds.

The whole number of cases of sickness on record is thirteen hundred and eleven; the average has been not far from one hundred and thirty-five.

We have had no fatal endemic disease, unless the few cases of malignant scarlet fever might be classed as such. Much of

my time has been occupied in the lying-in-room. Of the one hundred and three mothers confined there, four have died in child-bed, two from lying-in-fever, one from puerperal mania, and one from diseases caused by previous intemperate habits.

It should be borne in mind, when considering the number of deaths, that many patients arrive at the almshouse in the last stages of fatal disease, that some of them have died the day of their arrival, and many within a week.

Much credit is due the Nurse for her faithful and unwearied efforts in behalf of the sick.

In closing, permit me to express my gratitude to you and the Superintendent for the more than deserved kindness with which you have ever treated me while in the discharge of my duties.

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician*.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
December 1, 1855. }



## DISEASES.

*Table showing the amount of sickness in the State Almshouse, in Tewksbury, for the year ending November 30, 1855, together with the Name or Class of the Disease, the number of cases which occurred during the first, and last six months of the year.*

	Total.	1st 6 mos.	2d 6 mos.
Abscess, . . . . .	26	20	6
Brain, Diseases of, and of the nervous centres,			
Hydrocephalus, . . . . .	16	13	3
Delirium Tremens, . . . . .	9	2	7
Palsy, . . . . .	12	8	4
other diseases of nervous centres, . . . . .	29	14	15
Bowels, Diseases of,			
Cholera Morbus, . . . . .	6	—	6
Diarrhœa and Cholera Infantum, . . . . .	56	11	45
Dysentery, . . . . .	15	1	14
Debility, . . . . .	94	46	48
Dropsy, . . . . .	10	5	5
Erysipelas, . . . . .	20	11	9
Eye, Disease of, . . . . .	150	58	92
Fever, Typhoid, . . . . .	91	51	40
Typhus, . . . . .	4	4	—
Intermittent, . . . . .	16	5	11
Bilious, . . . . .	5	4	1
Ephemeral, . . . . .	14	10	4
Heart, Disease of, . . . . .	5	4	1
Lungs, Dis. of, and of the respiratory organs,			
Consumption, . . . . .	79	36	43
Lung Fever, . . . . .	15	15	—
Pleurisy, . . . . .	9	4	5
Influenza, . . . . .	51	47	4
Hooping Cough, . . . . .	11	6	5
Other Diseases of these organs, . . . . .	16	11	5
Obstetrical cases, . . . . .	103	39	64
Rheumatism, . . . . .	20	6	14
Surgical Diseases, . . . . .	36	26	10
Skin, Diseases of,			
Smallpox, . . . . .	24	15	9
Scald Head, . . . . .	13	4	9
Measles, . . . . .	58	52	6
Scarlet Fever, . . . . .	46	22	24
Other Diseases of the skin, . . . . .	14	7	7
Scrofula, . . . . .	21	16	5
Sore Mouth, . . . . .	77	38	39
Syphilis, . . . . .	51	20	31
Ulcer, . . . . .	39	16	23
Other Diseases, (Miscellaneous,) . . . . .	50	20	30
<b>Totals, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>654</b>

## BIRTHS.

*Tables showing the number of Births, Sex, Twins and Stillborn, in the State Almshouse, in Tewksbury, from December 1, 1854, to November 30, 1855, and the Birthplace of the Fathers and Mothers.*

	Total.	Dec'r.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	October.	Nov'r.		
Males,	53	2	4	3	3	6	2	5	7	8	3	6	4		
Females,	52	5	5	6	2	1	1	7	7	7	1	8	2		
Totals, . . . . .	105	7	9	9	5	7	3	12	14	15	4	14	6		
Twins,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-		
Stillborn,	10	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	3		
		Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.		
Ireland,	62	73	4	5	4	7	3	7	2	3	7	9	10	3	3
America,	20	12	3	2	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Canada,	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
England,	9	4	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	1

[illegible]





[illegible]

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

### CONDITION AND CHARACTER OF THE INMATES.

THE condition and character of the people gathered at our State Institutions for the poor, of necessity, extraordinary exceptions excepted, precludes the idea of a report from the Chaplain, of any considerable interest. The inmates come from nearly all parts of the earth, and bear the well-known marks of almost all the nations on the globe. And they come to us with just such characters as they have formed under other governments and systems of religion. And their ideas, habits and practices are such as the circumstances of their early training have made them. It is not surprising, therefore, that the condition of many is painfully abject, and their characters lamentably defective.

### ATTENDANCE ON RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

Public religious services are performed in the chapel of the Institution each Sabbath. And it is understood that it is the desire of all the officers and friends of the Institution, that as many of the inmates as are able, and are not otherwise employed, shall attend these services. It is pleasant therefore to report, that notwithstanding the superstitious notions in which a large portion of this people are entangled, and the immorality and crime with which others are burdened and by which they have become loathsome, and the infidelity of others, there is not, after all, such a disinclination to listen to the morality of the Bible and the doctrines of the gospel, as might at first be supposed. Generally, through the judicious management of our excellent Superintendent, and other influences, as many

attend chapel service as can conveniently be accommodated. Our average attendance, during the year, has been about three hundred and fifty, and occasionally our place of worship has been crowded with more than five hundred persons.

#### SABBATH SCHOOL.

In connection with the regular public religious services of the Institution, a Sabbath School has been sustained through the year, except at such times as the removal of the children to Monson has left us without scholars. All of our children who can read are required to attend this service, and it is a service not only of interest but of importance. The children love the Sabbath School, learn their lessons well, and recite them promptly.

#### INFLUENCE AND ULTIMATE RESULTS.

The influence and ultimate results of this moral and religious system cannot be accurately estimated. Indeed, it cannot be done in connection with any congregation or community. We may faithfully cultivate the field and expect to gather a harvest; but how large that harvest will be we cannot tell. This will depend very much upon the condition of the field we cultivate. In a congregation, therefore, such as is found in our State Almshouses, comparatively little can be expected. This being the case, it is gratifying to report that many listen with deep, feeling interest, and all give as respectful attention as is generally manifest in our religious assemblies, whether in the city or in the country. To some, whose peculiarly afflictive circumstances call for a large measure of sympathy from the Christian and philanthropist, the religious services of the Institution are a great blessing, and are highly prized. And to all, it is believed, they are of the utmost importance and prove highly useful. The people are more easily governed—preserve a more moral and correct exterior character—and if they ever leave this home of the poor, will prove themselves better citizens, better fathers, mothers, children and friends.

J. M. BURTT,  
*Chaplain.*





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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT TEWKSBURY.

---

DECEMBER, 1856.

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BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1856.



# INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency, HENRY J. GARDNER, Governor, and to the Honorable Council:—*

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, beg leave herewith to present their

## THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

The principal statistics of the institution—a detailed statement of the expenditures made for its maintenance, its sanitary and moral condition—are fully set forth in the reports of the Superintendent, the Physician and the Chaplain, all which are appended, and to them we beg leave to refer, as truthful and reliable sources of information. We regard it as due, not only to the executive and legislative departments of the government, but to the people of the Commonwealth at large, that they be put in possession of all facts and details relating to the institution, to its internal management and to its economical and moral condition, inasmuch as a knowledge of these is necessary to the forming an intelligent and correct opinion of the success or the failure of an experiment, that has now had a three years' trial. These details, also, are not without interest to the political economist, in their bearing upon the great problem of pauperism, as it exists in our favored community, and as they may furnish valuable hints, touching the best mode of dealing with it.

It has ever been the desire of the Inspectors, and their wishes, in this regard, have uniformly been seconded by the Superin-

tendent, to keep down the expenses of the establishment to the lowest possible amount, compatible with the proper and humane care and support of its inmates, and a suitable provision for the instruction of the young, and the moral and religious culture of all. They have endeavored to practice a rigid, but enlightened economy, in the management of the great pecuniary trust committed to their hands, and, as almoners of the public bounty, so to dispense the charity of the State as to render it a blessing to the receivers. It has been, this year, as heretofore, a leading object to employ as little hired labor as possible. Hence, not only the ordinary farm-work of planting, cultivating and harvesting, but the reclaiming and rendering available land hitherto unproductive, draining, building stone fences, and indeed all descriptions of work that tend to the improvement, and ultimately to the high and profitable cultivation of the farm, have been accomplished by the labor of the subjects of the house, and no larger a corps of overseers has been engaged than has been absolutely necessary to the advantageous employment of the pauper help.

The plan of State almshouses, as already intimated, was at first an experiment, originating, as we believe, in this Commonwealth. County or district houses have been common enough, but we are not aware that any institutions similar to our own are found to exist in either of our sister States. No model, therefore, existed, after which to frame our own, and no previous experience to guide the projectors to the discovery and adoption of the best one. It would have been strange indeed, and in singular contrast to all ordinary experience, if these institutions had sprung into being, complete and perfect in all their parts and appointments. That they did not, is neither a cause of wonder, nor a just ground of censure or complaint. Even the numbers, for which provision should be made, was a matter of great uncertainty, and that they have exceeded the highest estimate made by the commissioners, is shown by the fact, that while each house was built with the view of accommodating five hundred inmates, our own has averaged over eight hundred, and in the winter season the number has been increased to upwards of a thousand. It follows from all this, that enlargements, alterations and changes of various kinds have been found necessary, to meet the demands made upon us by the



great influx of paupers, and to insure the orderly and economical management of the establishment. Hence, we have been obliged to call upon the legislature for special appropriations, to meet the extraordinary demands made upon us, and our appeals have been heard and answered in a spirit of liberality worthy of the Commonwealth. An additional sum will still be needed to complete and perfect improvements already commenced.

In a previous Report which the Inspectors had the honor to present to your Excellency, they directed your attention to the important subject of warming the house, and ventured to offer some suggestions relative thereto. It presents itself in two important aspects—safety, or security against fire, and economy in the article of fuel. The plan or mode of warming that most perfectly fulfils these two indications, is unquestionably the best. The importance of them both, cannot well be overestimated. In extensive establishments, like the State almshouses, we believe that experience has demonstrated that warming by steam is the best, the cheapest, and by far the safest of any mode yet discovered. From the special appropriation of last year, a steam boiler was put up for culinary, laundry and other purposes, and a small engine erected for pumping water, a work hitherto requiring the labor of eight men. From the same appropriation, the experiment of warming, also, by steam, has been tried to a small extent, and with results highly satisfactory. In view of the great importance of the plan, in a pecuniary point of light, as a means of saving fuel, and with reference, also, to the obtaining a greater security against the direst calamity that could befall us, we cannot forbear seconding, earnestly and zealously, the suggestion of the Superintendent, that an appropriation be made by the legislature of an amount sufficient to perfect and complete the system of warming the entire building by steam.

It appears to be the policy of the State to make the State almshouses receptacles for a certain class of the insane paupers, such as are demented and harmlessly insane, who are regarded as incurables, and who mainly need kind treatment and a home. We have, at the present time, thirty-five of this description in our institution. We can see no valid objections to this course. On the other hand, it offers some advantages. It will tend to relieve the State lunatic hospitals of a class of patients that is

simply a burden upon them, and who are not subjects of treatment, and enable them to receive others in their stead who may be benefited by their ministrations. At the same time, the class referred to can be as comfortably cared for, and at much less expense to the Commonwealth, in the almshouses, as in the hospitals. To do this, however, successfully, a department should be specially provided for the reception of the insane, that they may not mix too intimately with the other inmates of the house. To this end, it is proposed, the present season, from what remains of the special appropriation of last year, to fit up one of the out-buildings belonging to the establishment into wards, for the purpose mentioned. The subjects will have their tables supplied from the house, and be under the constant care and supervision of the Superintendent and Physician.

The report of the Physician of the institution presents a very satisfactory view of the hospital department. The diminished mortality of this year, compared with the last, is a striking and interesting fact, and we have no doubt but that, in connection with other causes, the greatly improved ventilation that has been secured to the house has contributed very materially to so happy a result. We cannot, in justice to Dr. Brown, the physician of the house, and Dr. Hill, his assistant, withhold the expression of our high appreciation of their valuable and successful labors. They have been unremitting in their attentions to the sick, and have done all, as we believe, that industry and skill could effect for their relief.

The school, also, connected with the institution, deserves a most favorable notice. Under its devoted head, Miss Barber, and her assistants, it has made very commendable progress. The children are not only instructed in the rudiments of useful learning, but they are the subjects of constant moral and religious culture. It is the unceasing aim of the teacher to educate their hearts and their affections, as well as their minds. In intimate relation with the school, is the Sunday school, and the regular Sabbath services, by the devoted Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Burt. In this connection we allude with great pleasure and satisfaction to the daily evening religious services held by the Superintendent. This service is voluntary with all. At a stated hour, and upon the signal of the bell, such of the numerous household as are so disposed, and in the number a

large proportion of the inmates are included, repair to the chapel, and engage in the services of the evening, consisting of reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer, and especially in offering the Lord's prayer, in which all audibly join. The day school, the Sabbath school, the preaching of the Gospel, and the daily evening religious service, together constitute the means through which it is sought to exert a moral and religious influence over the inmates of our institution. We trust they are not lost upon any, but especially not upon the young. We have an abiding faith, that these poor children of want and of vice, will be the better for the training they are receiving, and grow up to be useful subjects of the Commonwealth, whose beneficiaries they are.

We cannot, in conclusion, refrain from bearing our renewed testimony to the fidelity of our Superintendent, and his lady, the Matron, and to the untiring zeal with which they pursue their daily onerous duties. It is due, also, to the employees generally, to say that they have discharged their duties to our satisfaction. And now, for all the details relating to the house and its concerns the past year, we refer to the accompanying reports.

E. HUNTINGTON,  
S. MANSUR,  
GEO. FOSTER,  
*Inspectors.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
December 27, 1856. }



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of State Almshouse, Tewksbury :—*

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with the by-laws of this institution, I herewith present to your Board my Third Annual Report, ending November 30, 1856.

During the year, under the blessings of Divine Providence, we have enjoyed a good measure of health.

The number of deaths in the institution has been very much diminished, compared with former years. The deaths the past year have been 193. The year previous there were 280. The average number of inmates the past year has been within seven of the preceding year. The average number for the year ending November 30, 1856, was 831, and in view of the large number supported in the house, I consider the number of deaths very small.

I am satisfied, from my long experience in this and other institutions of like nature, that the management of such institutions requires constant vigilance, and a knowledge of the characters of such persons as are generally the inmates.

That poverty is no crime is a received maxim, and we all readily admit it to be true. That many worthy persons are reduced to poverty by no fault of their own, is also true. Such should be relieved, and receive the sympathy of the community and those whose duty it is to provide for them ; but this class never become fixed paupers, unless entirely helpless, or from bodily infirmities are unable to make a living. But we know this class by their good conduct, giving the officers little or no trouble, but generally submitting to the rules and regulations of the institution, and I find the officers are always ready to attend to the wants of such paupers. But it is far different with a class of paupers that we sometimes have, whose dependence was



caused by idleness, viciousness and dissipation ; it is but little, if any, short of crime. But in regard to those whose poverty has been produced by laziness, idleness, dissipation, &c., untiring vigilance is required in order to enforce the rules and regulations of the institution.

The duties of the Superintendent are difficult. It is his duty to enforce compliance to the rules of the house—to compel those to obey law who have spent the most of their lives following their own inclinations, regardless of all law.

It is the duty of the Superintendent to compel the profane inmates to cease their profanity, the lazy to work, the drunkard to keep sober, the unclean to be clean, and to make the turbulent quiet.

This cannot be done without resentment on the part of the inmates, and sometimes strife, and they will often seek for an opportunity to injure those whose duty it is to control them.

With all these difficulties, I am satisfied that the inmates have received uniform kindness from all the officers of the institution.

There is still another class of paupers who have no claim on our sympathies, neither have they any claim upon the Commonwealth for their support—I mean those that are sent here from other countries and other States, away from their friends and native towns, that are bound by law to support them.

The Alien Commissioners, through their agent, John G. Locke, Esq., have been untiring in their exertions in finding legal settlements for those that have them, out of the State, and have been able to relieve the State from the support of a large number of permanent paupers who have been a charge to the State for a long time, and would have remained so for years, had they not been sent to their homes. Under your direction, I have sent from this institution to their homes, during the year, 213.

The medical department of the house during the year has been under the care of Jonathan Brown, M. D., assisted by James S. Hill, M. D.

These gentlemen have been untiring in their exertions to relieve the sick and distressed inmates. They also have been very successful in their treatment of the sick, and have given

entire satisfaction. For particulars of medical department, see Physician's report, annexed.

One of the most interesting features of this institution is the school, now under the instruction of Miss Mary Barber, assisted by Mrs. Rebecca Bumpus.

The daily attendance is from 130 to 150 scholars between the ages of four and fourteen years. Their advancement, order and attention will compare favorably with many other schools, when we take into consideration that they are constantly changing, by the discharge of many to their friends, and others apprenticed to labor, their places being filled by young and ignorant pupils. I can but say, that the teachers have been very devoted to their charge.

The legislature, at its last session, granted an appropriation of five thousand dollars for procuring a steam boiler, apparatus for cooking and laundry purposes, and an engine for pumping water. During the past summer a 42 inch boiler, 22 feet long, has been set in the basement of the new building, of sufficient capacity to do the washing, pumping water for the use of the house, and cooking. We have also taken steam to heat the dining hall, old ladies' ward, the room occupied by school girls, the Superintendent's office, and dispensary. It all works well, and gives perfect satisfaction.

This mode of heating is a great improvement on that in previous use, and doubtless is the best and cheapest that can be devised. And I will respectfully request you to ask the legislature the coming winter, for an appropriation of \$2,500, to complete the heating of the house with steam, believing it will very much lessen the danger of fire, and in time will be a saving to the Commonwealth.

The farm has not produced so well as we could have wished.

#### PRODUCE RAISED.

78 bushels Rye,  
5 tons Rye Straw,  
150 bushels Sweet Corn, (in ear,)  
1,800 bushels Potatoes,  
500 bushels Turnips,  
150 bushels Corn,  
2,000 heads Cabbages,

18 tons Carrots,  
 40 bushels Beans,  
 25 bushels Green Peas,  
 2 tons Squashes, and many other vegetables,  
 10,000 pounds Pork raised and killed.

## PRODUCE ON HAND.

800 bushels Potatoes, at 75 cts.,	.	.	.	\$600 00
300 bushels Ruta Baga Turnips, at 2s.,	.	.	.	100 00
2,000 heads Cabbages, at 4 cts.,	.	.	.	80 00
75 bushels Rye, at \$1.25,	.	.	.	93 75
16 tons Carrots, at \$10,	.	.	.	160 00
15 tons Hay, at \$20,	.	.	.	300 00
20 tons Rye Straw, at \$13,	.	.	.	260 00
40 bushels Onions, at 50 cts.,	.	.	.	20 00
4 barrels Flour, at \$7.50,	.	.	.	30 00
100 bushels Beans, at \$2,	.	.	.	200 00
150 bushels Corn, at 80 cts.,	.	.	.	120 00
15 barrels Pork, \$20,	.	.	.	300 00
300 pounds Dried Apples, at \$6,	.	.	.	18 00
				<hr/>
				\$2,281 75

## GOODS ON HAND.

West India Goods,	.	.	.	.	\$392 00
300 tons Coal, at \$6.50,	.	.	.	.	1,950 00
Dry Goods,	.	.	.	.	2,985 74
Stock in the Shoe Shop,	.	.	.	.	414 73
Wood and Lumber,	.	.	.	.	600 00
Drugs and Medicines,	.	.	.	.	365 62
Stock, 10 Oxen, at \$80,	.	.	.	.	800 00
3 Cows, at \$45,	.	.	.	.	135 00
3 Horses, at \$200,	.	.	.	.	600 00
13 Old Hogs, at \$30,	.	.	.	.	390 00
40 Pigs, at \$10,	.	.	.	.	400 00
				<hr/>	
					\$9,033 09

## FARMING UTENSILS, &amp;C.

4 Ox Carts,	.	.	.	.	\$200 00
2 Ox Wagons,	.	.	.	.	200 00



1 Horse Wagon, . . . . .	\$50 00
1 Buggy and Harness, . . . . .	275 00
1 Carryall and Harnesses, . . . . .	450 00
2 Ox Sleds, . . . . .	30 00
2 Ox Harrows, . . . . .	7 00
8 Ox Yokes, . . . . .	24 00
5 Stone Drags, . . . . .	15 00
8 Ox Chains, 6 Horse Chains, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, 1 set Drilling Tools, Stone Hammers, &c.	100 00
7 Ploughs, 5 Iron Bars, 8 Picks, 12 Axes, . . . . .	75 00
1 Double Sleigh, . . . . .	50 00
1 Single Sleigh, . . . . .	25 00
1 Double Harness, . . . . .	30 00
1 Single Harness, . . . . .	20 00
1 Cart Harness, . . . . .	10 00
1 Chain Harness, . . . . .	10 00
2 Night Wagon, . . . . .	40 00
6 Wheelbarrows, . . . . .	12 00
1 Swill Wagon, . . . . .	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,633 00

## Farming Utensils, Stock, Goods and Provisions on

hand at the commencement of the year, . . . . .	\$9,061 47
Paid for Fresh Beef, . . . . .	4,858 04
Salt Beef and Pork, . . . . .	1,764 65
Flour, . . . . .	7,745 12
Dry Goods, . . . . .	5,250 18
Molasses, . . . . .	1,185 68
Sugar, . . . . .	635 53
Transportation, . . . . .	981 36
Supplies, . . . . .	973 73
Transportation of Paupers, and Tickets, . . . . .	725 00
Tobacco and Snuff, . . . . .	241 12
Butter and Eggs, . . . . .	513 45
Milk, . . . . .	3,090 17
Hard and Tinware Stoves, &c., . . . . .	860 40
Tea, . . . . .	312 70
Chocolate, . . . . .	139 41
Corn Meal, Corn and Oats, . . . . .	1,086 73



Paid for Crackers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$644 49
Coffee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	401 11
Coal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,885 12
Wood,	.	.	.	.	.	.	767 99
Soap,	.	.	.	.	.	.	717 91
Oil,	.	.	.	.	.	.	340 41
Hay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,249 18
Straw,	.	.	.	.	.	.	388 41
Hats and Caps,	.	.	.	.	.	.	133 53
Lumber,	.	.	.	.	.	.	456 35
Beans,	.	.	.	.	.	.	700 86
Salt and Fresh Fish,	.	.	.	.	.	.	753 43
Postage,	.	.	.	.	.	.	38 12
Fruit Trees and Seed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	79 18
Salt,	.	.	.	.	.	.	83 02
Harness Work,	.	.	.	.	.	.	128 64
Smith Work,	.	.	.	.	.	.	232 87
West India Goods,	.	.	.	.	.	.	584 31
Plumbing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	180 57
Carriage,	.	.	.	.	.	.	350 00
Brooms and Pails,	.	.	.	.	.	.	156 11
Sand,	.	.	.	.	.	.	95 64
Shoe Stock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,003 67
Salaries of Officers and Help,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,766 71
Vegetables,	.	.	.	.	.	.	838 94
Brandy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00
Alcohol,	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 31
Wine,	.	.	.	.	.	.	39 43
Medicines,	.	.	.	.	.	.	408 78
School Books and Stationery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	146 56
Combs,	.	.	.	.	.	.	41 65
Improvements,	.	.	.	.	.	.	740 57
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/> \$60,830 61

From this amount should be deducted for Produce  
on hand, . . . . . \$2,281 75  
West India Goods, Coal, Dry Goods, Stock in Shoe  
Shop, Wood, Lumber, Drugs, Stock, &c., . . . 9,033 09

For Farming Utensils, Carts, Carriages, &c., . . .	\$1,633 04
For Improvements for Wall, Piggery, Sheds, &c., . .	740 57
	<hr/>
	\$13,688 41
Cash due for Oxen and Pigs, . . . . .	375 00
Cash on hand for Casks, Oxen, Hides, and other things sold, . . . . .	1,156 04
Cash Paid for Transporting Paupers, . . . . .	725 00
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$15,944 45

This sum should be deducted from the gross amount  
 (\$60,830.61) making . . . . . \$44,886 16  
 as the sum total for the support of inmates, being  
 \$54.01 $\frac{1}{2}$  for each person on the average, (831)  
 or a fraction less than \$1.04 per week for their  
 support.

The number of inmates in the house at the commence-  
 ment of the year was . . . . . 928

Admitted during the year, . . . . . 1,529

Of this number there were admitted from

Boston, . . . . .	460
Lowell, . . . . .	314
Lawrence, . . . . .	80
Charlestown, . . . . .	72
Salem, . . . . .	70
Tewksbury, . . . . .	68
Cambridge, . . . . .	49
East Cambridge, . . . . .	15
Newburyport, . . . . .	30
Lynn, . . . . .	24
Andover, . . . . .	22
Chelsea, . . . . .	19
Waltham, . . . . .	18
Somerville, . . . . .	15
Watertown, . . . . .	12
Haverhill, . . . . .	12
Westford, . . . . .	10
Hopkinton, . . . . .	9
Medford, . . . . .	9

South Danvers, . . . . .	7
Woburn, . . . . .	6
Pepperell, . . . . .	5
Greenfield, . . . . .	5
Beverly, . . . . .	5
Marblehead, . . . . .	5
Gloucester, . . . . .	5
Malden, . . . . .	4
Marlborough, . . . . .	4
Georgetown, . . . . .	4
Dracut, . . . . .	4
There were received from Amesbury, Orange and Melrose, three each, . . . . .	9
There were received from Wilmington, Shirley, Holliston, Newton, Brighton, West Cambridge, Lexington, Chelmsford and Billerica, two each, . . . . .	18
There were received from North Andover, Framingham, West Stockbridge, Washington, Lynnfield, Wayland, Saugus, Westborough, Methuen, Bradford, Williamstown, Townsend and Danvers, one each, . . . . .	13
Born in the house, . . . . .	73
Transient, . . . . .	54
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Total, . . . . .	1,529

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
10 years of age and under when admitted to the House, . . . . .	236	218	454
Between 10 years and 20 years, . . . . .	84	107	191
“ 20 “ 30 “ . . . . .	120	225	345
“ 30 “ 40 “ . . . . .	130	115	245
“ 40 “ 50 “ . . . . .	102	40	142
“ 50 “ 60 “ . . . . .	64	19	83
“ 60 “ 70 “ . . . . .	38	12	50
“ 70 “ 80 “ . . . . .	8	5	13
“ 80 “ 90 “ . . . . .	4	2	6
“ 90 “ 100 “ . . . . .	—	—	—
Totals, . . . . .	786	743	1,529

Of the foregoing number there were born

in Ireland, . . . . .	739
England, . . . . .	67
British Provinces, . . . . .	63
Scotland, . . . . .	29
Germany, . . . . .	22
France, . . . . .	6
Italy, . . . . .	4
Denmark, . . . . .	2
Bermuda, . . . . .	2
West Indies, . . . . .	2
East Indies, . . . . .	2
Massachusetts, (mostly of foreign parentage,) . . . . .	432
Maine, . . . . .	11
New Hampshire, . . . . .	33
Vermont, . . . . .	13
Connecticut, . . . . .	7
Rhode Island, . . . . .	8
New York, . . . . .	32
Michigan, . . . . .	5
all other States of the Union, . . . . .	14
Unknown, . . . . .	36

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1,529

In the house at the commencement of the year, . . . . . 928

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Total number that have been received, . . . . . 2,457

Deaths, . . . . . 193

Births, (including stillborn,) . . . . . 80

Average number, . . . . . 831

Present number, . . . . . 703

In consequence of a bargain by which the original proprietors retained the use of a portion of the wood land for three years from the time of purchase by the commissioners, for the purpose of removing the standing growth, we did not come in possession of some of the best land on the farm until last spring. I then commenced breaking up ground which had never been



ploughed. This land is naturally the best on the farm. Seven acres have been brought to, this season with great labor in removing bushes, stumps, stones and ploughing. It is now ready to be cultivated next spring. Six acres of wild pasture land, covered with stool oaks, has also been ploughed and prepared for farming operations another year.

We have not as yet been able to cut any hay on the farm, as we have had to cultivate the light and sandy soil, and consequently the crops have been small, the best soil being beyond our control; but we hope soon to make some portions of the farm available for hay.

About one hundred rods of common stone wall, and forty rods of substantial faced wall have been built during the summer. A piggery, one hundred feet by sixteen, and a shed also one hundred by sixteen have been built near the barn, and many other improvements.

In conclusion, gentlemen, please accept my sincere thanks for your uniform kindness to myself and family during the year, and the interest you have taken in the management of the institution under my charge.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC H. MESERVE, *Superintendent.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
December 17, 1856. }

*Dr.* THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS *in account with* ISAAC H. MESERVE, *Superintendent.* *Cr.*

1855.			1855.		
December,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	\$4,786 93	December,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	\$4,786 93
1856.			1856.		
January,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	3,227 21	January,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	3,227 21
February,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	5,739 17	February,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	5,739 17
March,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	4,511 12	March,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	4,511 12
April,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	3,768 61	April,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	3,768 61
May,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	4,532 16	May,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	4,532 16
June,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	5,022 25	June,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	5,022 25
July,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	2,770 50	July,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	2,770 50
August,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	3,959 19	August,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	3,959 19
September,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	4,980 54	September,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	4,980 54
October,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	3,720 62	October,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	3,720 62
November,	Cash paid for supplies, . . . . .	4,750 84	November,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	4,750 84
		\$51,769 14			\$51,769 14

Dr.

Account with Superintendent—Continued.

Cr.

1855.	By cash drawn from appropriation for 1855, for ventilating and erecting a new building for cooking :—		1855.	By cash drawn from special appropriation of \$5,000 for the purposes of setting a steam boiler and building sheds, &c.	
December, 1856.	600 feet pipe for well, and labor, plumbing and painting, . . . . .	\$558 97	December, 1856.	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	\$558 97
January,	125 bedsteads, and services, . . . .	638 39	January,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	638 39
February,	Fixtures to boilers, . . . . .	32 09	February,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	32 09
	1856 appropriation, . . . . .	\$1,229 45		1856 appropriation, . . . . .	\$1,229 45
September,	Steam boiler and engine, and setting same,	2,240 80	September,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	2,240 80
October,	Steam-pipe, mason-work, safety ladders, lumber, &c., . . . . .	1,584 92	October,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	1,584 92
November,	Labor on wood and stone, . . . . .	219 19	November,	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	219 19
		\$4,044 91			\$4,044 91

ISAAC H. MESERVE, Superintendent.

This certifies that we have examined the above accounts of Isaac H. Meserve with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly and properly vouched.

E. HUNTINGTON,  
STEPHEN MANSUR, }  
GEORGE FOSTER, } Inspectors.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, December 26, 1856.





## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :—*

GENTLEMEN :—In presenting to you the Third Annual Report of the sanitary condition of this institution, I am happy to be able to give an account of so much improvement in the general health of the people of the house, over the previous years. In common with the surrounding population, but little severe sickness has been experienced by the inmates for the last three-fourths of the year. During the winter months, measles and scarlet fever prevailed, and caused a number of deaths, some directly, and others from supervening disease.

In the accompanying tables, you will find, in a condensed form, the principal facts relating to the condition of this department.

Aside from the “healthy season,” there are other causes which I think have had influence in preventing sickness in the house: ventilation has been greatly improved, particular care has been used to prevent crowding any of the rooms, and, since spring opened, the house has not had more inmates than could be accommodated with perfect ease.

Allow me also to refer to an experiment, which, although it may not have had any direct influence in preventing or curing disease, nevertheless shows, that some remedies commonly considered beneficial and necessary, can be discarded with impunity, and perhaps with benefit. I refer to the internal use of alcoholic and vinous liquors, as stimulants in sickness. The first day of February last, acting on a hint received from a

report of a similar experiment in a New York institution of this kind, the use of these articles, for this purpose, was proscribed in the sick rooms under my charge. The result has been eminently satisfactory. During the ten months since that time, the number of deaths has been forty-three and a half per cent. less, than any equal number of successive months since the house was opened. The same result followed in the New York institution, where the experiment, so far as I know, originated. The medicinal benefit derived from the use of these stimulants in the house, had been unsatisfactory to me, for a considerable time, and further, when the well known intemperate habits of many of these people was considered, it seemed desirable to ascertain if this class of remedies might not with benefit be supplanted by others less objectionable.

After observing the effects of the use, and the entire disuse of alcoholic and vinous liquors as stimulants, upon what are generally termed suitable cases of sickness, for a period of several months with each mode of trial, I am of opinion that our public almshouse patients, as a whole, are far better off *without* than *with* these remedies.

"I am able this year to present you a complete list of the cases of sickness of two or more days continuance, an abstract of which you will find in table Number one. The whole number of such cases has been sixteen hundred and seventy-five. The average number on the "sick-list," has been one hundred and sixty-six. The largest number at any one time, two hundred and sixteen; the smallest number, one hundred and thirty-five; the average number of men, fifty-one; of women, fifty-two; of children, sixty-three.

The number of births has been eighty, twenty-five less than the previous year; all of the seventy-seven mothers recovered in due time. The number of deaths has been one hundred and ninety-three, eighty-seven less than last year. Particulars of the births and deaths will be found in tables Numbers two and three.

In closing, I desire to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered to the medical department by James S. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician, and Mrs. Mary A. Boynton, Nurse. They

have labored zealously to promote the comfort of the patients, and have been faithful and ever ready to do for the sick.

As another year of uninterrupted good feeling and confidence has passed between us, will the Inspectors and Superintendent, please accept my heartfelt gratitude for their uniform kindness and consideration.

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
December 1, 1856. }

TABLE No. 1.

*Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Alms-house, Tewksbury, for the year ending November 30, 1856, with the Numbers for each Month, and the Names of the Principal Diseases.*

DISEASES.	Total.	Decem.	Jan	ry.	Febru'y	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.
Abscess, . . . . .	45	2	5		4	7	2	10	1	2	8	1	2	1
Alimentary Canal, Diseases of:—														
Cholera Infantum, . . . . .	15	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	4	4	2	—
Cancrum Oris, . . . . .	72	9	3	5	8	2	2	5	5	5	13	10	3	4
Diarrhoea, . . . . .	66	2	8	3	5	2	2	3	1	3	12	12	10	5
Dysentery, . . . . .	12	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	2
Other Diseases of the Alimentary Canal, . . . . .	21	4	—	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	3	5	3	1
Debility, . . . . .	160	11	15	14	14	15	15	14	11	13	18	11	12	11
Dropsy, . . . . .	12	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	—
Eye, Diseases of, . . . . .	278	33	12	24	24	49	23	32	21	21	23	20	13	7
Fever, Ephemeral, . . . . .	61	3	7	6	10	10	4	10	10	4	1	1	4	1
Intermittent, . . . . .	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Typhoid, . . . . .	26	5	2	1	1	5	3	5	—	1	—	—	4	—
Frost Bite, . . . . .	14	—	4	6	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice, . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Nervous Centres, Diseases of:—														
Hydrocephalus, . . . . .	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Delirium Tremens, . . . . .	17	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	1	—	4	2	1
Palsy, . . . . .	12	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	3	1	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous Centres, . . . . .	35	2	1	2	2	5	4	4	6	3	3	1	—	4
Puerperal, . . . . .	77	9	4	5	5	6	8	7	8	13	10	2	4	1









TABLE No. 3.

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, during each Month of the year ending November 30, 1856, with the Sex, Twins, Stillborn, and Birthplace of the Mothers.*

MONTH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Twins.	Stillborn.	Birthplace of Mothers.				
						Ireland.	British Am.	U. States.	England.	Other Countries.
December, . . .	9	3	6	—	1	7	—	1	—	1
January, . . .	4	3	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
February, . . .	5	3	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
March, . . .	7	3	4	2	—	4	1	—	1	—
April, . . .	8	3	5	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
May, . . .	7	4	3	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
June, . . .	8	3	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	1
July, . . .	14	10	4	2	1	8	2	1	1	1
August, . . .	11	5	6	2	2	9	1	1	—	—
September, . . .	2	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
October, . . .	4	2	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
November, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	80	41	39	6	7	62	7	4	2	3



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of State Almshouse at Tewksbury:—*

GENTLEMEN:—A truthful report is commonly one of varied complexion, having dark and light shades, and giving rise to sad as well as joyful emotion.

This general truth will be found especially applicable in all cases of a moral and religious character. The moralist and Christian finds a rugged soil to cultivate in man's fallen nature. Over many, sin hath dominion and reigns with fearful cruelty, and passions, lusts and evil propensities rage without restraint. And if such statements are applicable to communities generally, it must be obvious that they will be peculiarly so to congregations gathered into public charitable institutions—that a large portion of inmates at such institutions have contracted habits, formed characters, and occupy positions in society which tend to disqualify them in a very great degree to be essentially benefited by moral and religious instruction any where, and especially in an almshouse.

But while there is much to discourage, and any one seeking the moral reformation and spiritual well-being of people under such circumstances will feel sad at their present condition and future prospects, occasionally he will discover cheering indications of good. During the past year there has been a very general disposition to attend the public religious services of the Sabbath, and the devotional exercises of each evening; and when in the chapel, if all have not gladly heard the word, they have manifested an inclination to hear, and have exhibited a becoming respect for religion. With some, religious services

are evidently the choicest privileges of their lives, and without them this home of the poor would be a most repulsive place. With others an attendance upon the means of grace is but an innovation upon the monotony of their existence, and still, hearing the truth, it can but be hoped that they will be more or less benefited, though they may not become thoroughly reformed, and return to society to exhibit a life of morality and piety.

The Sabbath school has been growing in interest during nearly all the year. All the children that can in any wise be benefited by Sabbath school instruction are required to attend. Some learn portions of Scripture. Others are instructed from suitable question books. Recently quite a number of the older children repeated, before the whole school, one entire chapter of the Testament, containing thirty-eight verses. The singing of the children is excellent, and would compare favorably with that of other Sabbath schools, whether in the country or city.

The week-day school, under the direction of Misses Barber and Meserve, has been in a prosperous condition. The ability and efficiency of each of these teachers have been evinced by the progress of the children under their care during the several periods of their instruction. The closing day of the last term in the year was one of interest both to teachers and scholars, and the exercises indicated proficiency in the several studies. The singing, especially, reflected great credit upon Miss Meserve, who had charge of that department; and the writing books upon Miss Barber, who taught in penmanship.

It is but just to state, and I take great pleasure in doing it, that much credit is due our excellent Superintendent for conducting devotional exercises in the chapel each evening, and for giving his personal influence to all the moral and religious exercises of the institution. It is also due several of the subordinate officers, and particularly the teachers, to state that they have cheerfully rendered their services in promoting the interests of the Sabbath school.

In this connection, I desire to express my high consideration of Capt. Meserve, and his excellent lady, the Matron, and my gratitude for the more than expected or deserved kindness and

respect received at their hands while in the discharge of my official duties.

In conclusion, allow me, gentlemen, to acknowledge my pleasurable obligation to you for the deep interest you have constantly shown in the educational, moral and religious improvement of the people under your supervision.

J. M. BURTT, *Chaplain.*





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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT TEWKSBURY.

---

OCTOBER, 1857.

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BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1857.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency, HENRY J. GARDNER, Governor, and the  
Honorable Council.*

We beg leave to present to your Excellency, and through you, to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, our Report of the affairs of the State almshouse, Tewksbury, for the fraction of the year ending September 30, 1857. The exhibits of the superintendent, the physician, and the chaplain, herewith presented, furnish all the facts and statistics that are important for your excellency, and for the people of the Commonwealth, to be informed of. Taken in connection with the statistics of previous years, they afford great aid in forming correct conclusions as to the expediency, or inexpediency, of the present plan of supporting State paupers, and with the reports from the other like institutions, tend to throw light upon the whole subject of foreign pauperism in our Commonwealth. The internal affairs of our own institution are elaborately set forth in the report of the superintendent. The numbers supported; the expenses incurred for their maintenance; the products of the farm; are all stated in detail, and with as much accuracy, as the case admits. The harvest is not yet gathered in, and its value must of course be, to some extent, matter of estimate.

It has been the constant endeavor of the Inspectors, as of the other officers of the institution, to make the paupers, as far as possible, support themselves, by their labor; and although the institution is very far from being self-supporting, and will, doubtless, never be so, we may reasonably hope to make some advances in that direction. The point is very distant, indeed, but we may strive, with some success, to annually diminish that distance. With this object in view, we are persuaded that the first and most essential step is to increase the productiveness of the farm, through the labor of the inmates of the house. Such an increase has been steadily going on from the first, till now the most remunerative portions of the farm are those that have been reclaimed from a previous condition of utter and complete uselessness. To accomplish this, a great amount of work has been done, furnishing profitable employment for the men that are able to labor at all. The fruits of this labor will be realized in after years. Other portions of the farm consist of a very light soil, that though easily worked, in order to be rendered available, needs ample manuring. A good and judicious husbandry, exercised over the whole by the superintendent, is fast bringing the State almshouse farm in Tewksbury from its exhausted and worn out condition, into a state of high cultivation, that will favorably compare with the best farms in the county of Middlesex. The Tewksbury farm has been a by-word and reproach throughout the Commonwealth—the subject of many a jeer and sarcasm. It has been supposed to be a sort of Sahara, on a small scale, where nothing could grow but mullins and an exceedingly stunted kind of pines. That it is in a hopeful way of losing this unenviable character, we refer to its products the present year, as exhibited in the superintendent's report.

A very great improvement has been made in the internal arrangements of the house, by the introduction of a steam-heating apparatus; for the construction of which the last legislature made provision. It bids fair to operate successfully, and to warm the establishment much more effectually, and at less cost of fuel than heretofore, and what is of still greater importance, the lessening the danger from fire—a calamity that, from the combustible character of the building, has ever been feared.

Within the last year improved arrangements have been made



for the accommodation and safe keeping of the insane, of which class we have always more or less. A cheap building has been put up, within the inclosure of the yard, where these unfortunates can be properly guarded and kindly cared for. There is a class of the insane that can, no doubt, be as well provided for,—and at very much less expense,—in the State almshouses, as in the lunatic hospitals. When any of our insane become furious or unmanageable, we avail ourselves of the law that authorizes their transfer to a State lunatic hospital; and from there we often receive, in return, another class—the harmless or demented—such as need only a place of safe-keeping and kind care.

From the hospital department we offer the report of its experienced and devoted head, Dr. J. Brown, to which we especially invite your attention. It presents the affairs of that department in a very favorable aspect, but not more favorable than true. That the mortality of the house has sensibly diminished, since the interior improvements of removing the cookery, and the introduction of more thorough ventilation, is an undoubted fact. Another agency in this regard, to which the physician alludes, that of dispensing with the use of alcoholic stimulants in the hospital, is worthy the serious consideration of the public generally, and of medical men in particular.

The school has been continued under the charge of Miss Barber, assisted by Miss Hussey, and is in a highly prosperous state. The teachers have been unremitting in the discharge of their duties, and fully alive to the responsibilities resting upon them wisely and religiously to train the poor neglected children intrusted to their care. It is to be hoped that many of these little ones may be saved, through the instrumentalities here exercised, from a course of idleness and vice, and grow up to be useful members of the State, whose beneficiaries they are.

The chaplain of the institution has continued his active labors, as heretofore, working faithfully and untiringly for the moral and religious improvement of those committed to his care. For more particular information, we refer to his report, herewith transmitted.

We regard it as an important object to find suitable homes for the children who are sent to this institution on account of their being bereft of their natural guardians, or having parents living who, from their vicious lives and habits, are disqualified

entirely for the parental office. We prefer country situations for this class of children, when they can be obtained, where they will be less exposed to such temptations as abound in our populous cities. Within the last ten months we have placed forty-six children with responsible persons. It is ever to be regarded as an important duty of the managers of the institution, to inquire, from time to time, through their officers, or personally, after the welfare of the indentured children, and to ascertain whether the parties who have assumed the care of them are discharging their trusts faithfully and humanely.

It only remains to add our testimony to the ability and fidelity with which all the officers of the institution have performed their several duties. They appear to have been governed by a common and harmonious desire to protect the great interests committed to their charge.

E. HUNTINGTON, }  
GEO. FOSTER,        } *Inspectors.*  
J. G. PEABODY,     }

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
October 14, 1857.            {

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS:—It affords me pleasure to submit for your consideration my Fourth Annual Report of the institution placed under my charge.

You are aware that, by an Act of the last legislature in relation to public reports, that my present statement includes the year ending on the thirtieth day of September, instead of the thirtieth day of November, as formerly, making a reduction of one-sixth of the usual time. This you will readily perceive is unfortunate for me, (though not more so than to others similarly situated,) inasmuch as I can give but an estimate of the production of the farm in this report.

Our crop this year is much larger than the last, notwithstanding that the potato blight has reduced that essential article at least one-half. By the hog disease, also, a loss has been sustained at this institution of not less than one thousand dollars. The average weekly cost will be larger than the last year, in consequence of all kinds of provisions being so high, and having the most of this year's crop on hand, an estimate of which will be found on an another page. The average cost last year was \$1.04 per week for each inmate—this year, \$1.06. Special attention has been given to the cultivation of the farm, and much effort has been put forth to secure large and profitable crops.

About forty-five acres have been under cultivation, of which twenty were planted to potatoes, and up to a few weeks since promised a large harvest.

The balance has been devoted to the growth of corn, rye, cabbages, carrots, turnips, parsnips, peas, beans, beets, &c., all of which will unquestionably yield a large and profitable harvest, and will do much towards the support of the family the coming winter.



That class of inmates belonging to our State almshouses who ought to share most largely in our sympathy, and who justly deserve special consideration and attention, are the children. And there is no department of this institution around which clusters as much interest as the school now under the tuition of Misses Barber and Hussey. It gives me pleasure to state that the teachers have been faithful to their charge, and the school is in a prosperous condition. The average attendance has been one hundred and sixty. Their studies have been geography, grammar, arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, and oral exercises. And considering the large number the teachers have to instruct, and the constant changes that are being made by the discharge of some to go away, some to their friends, and others that homes are found for them, and by others filling their places who are more ignorant and vicious, great praise is due the instructors for the success that has attended their labors.

The medical department has been during the last year, as formerly, under the supervision of Jonathan Brown, M. D. During the first part of the year he was assisted by James S. Hill, M. D., who left in February, and has since died in a distant State. Since Dr. Hill left, Dr. Brown has been assisted by W. H. W. Hinds, who has also acted as clerk of the institution.

I can cheerfully testify to the fidelity with which they have discharged their many arduous and responsible duties, both to their unfortunate patients and to the best interest of the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding his many duties in the medical department, Dr. Brown has also rendered me much valuable assistance in the general management of the institution. The other officers have all faithfully attended to the duties assigned them, and it gives me pleasure to be able to say that they have treated those committed to their care with uniform kindness, and have been earnest in their endeavors for economy in all their departments, and with hearty good-will and feeling they have coöperated with me in carrying on the operations of the institution for the best interests of our Commonwealth.

Under the blessing of divine Providence we have enjoyed a season of comparative health. There has been, at no time, any serious prevailing epidemic, and you will see by the accompany-



ing report of the physician, that the number of deaths has been much reduced from last year. But one hundred and seven have died during the ten months, or an average of  $10\frac{7}{10}$  monthly, against an average of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  per month last year. The religious services have been held as usual on the Sabbath; they have been attended by the Rev. J. M. Burt, our chaplain, who has faithfully attended to his duties, and to his report I refer you for information as to the moral welfare of those under his charge. The evening services have been attended as usual.

We have found homes out of the State during the past ten months, and under your direction I have sent one hundred and thirty-six.

#### ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF PRODUCE RAISED ON THE FARM.

77 bushels rye,  
 5 tons rye straw,  
 175 bushels sweet corn, in ears,  
 2,000 bushels potatoes,  
 1,000 bushels turnips,  
 100 bushels onions,  
 8,000 heads cabbages,  
 1,000 bushels carrots,  
 60 bushels beans,  
 80 barrels green peas,  
 2 tons squash,  
 200 bushels parsnips,  
 100 bushels beets.

The farm has been very much improved, the past summer, by clearing away stumps and stones. About eight acres of the wild land has been thoroughly reclaimed. I have also built a coal-house and hen-house, at an expense of about seven hundred dollars.

#### ESTIMATE OF PRODUCE ON HAND.

1,600 bushels potatoes, at 75 cts.,	.	.	.	\$1,200 00
1,000 bushels turnips, at 33 cts.,	.	.	.	333 33
8,000 heads cabbages, at 4 cts.,	.	.	.	320 00
77 bushels rye, at \$1.25,	.	.	.	96 25
1,000 bushels carrots, at 30 cts.,	.	.	.	300 00

16 tons hay, at \$15,	. . . . .	\$230 00
5 tons rye straw, at \$12,	. . . . .	60 00
100 bushels onions, at \$1,	. . . . .	100 00
10 barrels flour, at \$7,	. . . . .	70 00
150 bushels beans, at \$2,	. . . . .	300 00
75 bushels corn, at \$1,	. . . . .	75 00
15 barrels pork and beef, at \$20,	. . . . .	300 00
200 bushels parsnips, at 50 cts.,	. . . . .	100 00
100 bushels beets, at $33\frac{1}{3}$ cts.,	. . . . .	33 33
Other vegetables not named,	. . . . .	75 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,592 91

## GOODS ON HAND.

West India goods,	. . . . .	\$412 00
400 tons coal, at \$6.50,	. . . . .	2,600 00
Dry goods,	. . . . .	2,675 00
Stock in shoe shop,	. . . . .	586 15
Wood and lumber,	. . . . .	250 00
Drugs and medicines,	. . . . .	367 00
Stock—8 oxen, at \$80,	. . . . .	640 00
2 cows, at \$50,	. . . . .	100 00
3 horses,	. . . . .	500 00
27 old hogs, at \$30,	. . . . .	810 00
13 pigs, at \$3,	. . . . .	39 00
		<hr/>
		\$8,979 15

## FARMING UTENSILS.

4 ox carts, at \$40,	. . . . .	\$160 00
2 ox wagons, at \$100,	. . . . .	200 00
1 horse wagon,	. . . . .	20 00
1 buggy and harness,	. . . . .	275 75
1 two-horse carryall and harness,	. . . . .	450 00
2 ox sleds,	. . . . .	25 00
2 ox harrows,	. . . . .	7 00
9 ox yokes,	. . . . .	27 00
4 stone drags,	. . . . .	7 00
9 ox chains, 6 horse chains, shovels, forks, hoes,		
one set of drilling tools, stone hammers, &c.,		95 00
7 ploughs, 5 iron bars, pickaxes, &c.,	. . . . .	65 00

1 double sleigh, . . . . .	\$50 00
1 single sleigh, . . . . .	25 00
1 double harness, . . . . .	20 00
1 single harness, . . . . .	15 00
1 cart harness, . . . . .	10 00
1 chain harness, . . . . .	10 00
1 night wagon, . . . . .	50 00
5 wheelbarrows, . . . . .	10 00
1 swill wagon, . . . . .	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,731 00

Farming utensils, stock, goods, and provisions on hand at the commencement of the year, . . .	\$9,033 09
Paid for Brooms, . . . . .	116 62
Smith work, . . . . .	165 51
Crackers, . . . . .	621 23
Dry goods, . . . . .	2,463 46
Fresh and salt fish, . . . . .	853 94
Flour, . . . . .	6,382 96
Furniture, . . . . .	72 00
Corn, meal and oats, . . . . .	1,445 20
Small groceries, . . . . .	870 70
Hardware, farming tools, &c., . . . . .	478 01
Hay, . . . . .	882 47
Improvements, . . . . .	209 18
Lime and sand, . . . . .	148 53
Beef and pork, . . . . .	4,541 60
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	184 93
Milk, butter, and eggs, . . . . .	2,959 84
Oil, . . . . .	213 37
Potatoes, . . . . .	937 44
Postage, . . . . .	40 50
Paints, oil, and glass, . . . . .	149 12
Repairing house, . . . . .	79 19
Sundries, . . . . .	576 85
Transportation of Paupers, . . . . .	868 21
Shoe stock, . . . . .	630 12
School books and stationery, . . . . .	94 15
Soap, . . . . .	684 07

Paid for Salaries and labor, . . . . .	\$5,435 43
Stock, . . . . .	620 25
Railroad transportation, . . . . .	1,376 52
Tin and wooden ware, . . . . .	101 41
West India goods, . . . . .	3,320 50
Wood and coal, . . . . .	3,674 64
Due for Medicines, . . . . .	160 75
Beef, W. I. goods, &c., . . . . .	250 00
	<hr/>
	\$51,208 71

From this amount should be deducted

for the estimate of produce on hand, \$3,592 91	
West India goods, coal, dry goods, stock	
in shoe shop, wood, lumber, &c., . . . . .	8,979 15
For farming utensils, carriages, &c., . . . . .	1,731 00
For coal and hen houses, . . . . .	700 00
Cash due for oxen, casks, &c., . . . . .	500 00
For transportation of paupers, . . . . .	868 21
Cash paid for land, . . . . .	625 00
	<hr/>
	\$16,996 27

Making the net sum for the support of inmates, . \$34,211 44  
being \$45.73 for each pauper, ten months, or  
\$1.06 per week, for their support.

The number in the house at the commencement of

the year was . . . . .	703
Admitted during the ten months, . . . . .	1,314

Of this number there were admitted from

Lowell, . . . . .	344
Boston, . . . . .	226
Transient, . . . . .	89
Salem, . . . . .	83
Lawrence, . . . . .	70
Tewksbury, . . . . .	62
Cambridge, . . . . .	55
Lynn, . . . . .	48
Born in house, . . . . .	42
Chelsea, . . . . .	34



Charlestown, . . . . .	27
Worcester Insane Hospital, . . . . .	21
Andover, . . . . .	16
Somerville, . . . . .	16
Waltham, . . . . .	15
Taunton Insane Hospital, . . . . .	14
Haverhill, . . . . .	11
Ipswich, . . . . .	10
North Andover, . . . . .	9
Newburyport, . . . . .	9
Hopkinton, . . . . .	9
South Danvers, . . . . .	7
Watertown, . . . . .	6
Woburn, . . . . .	6
Winchester, . . . . .	6
Newton, . . . . .	6
Reading, . . . . .	5
Stoneham, . . . . .	5
Medford, Roxbury, Saugus, Salisbury, and Melrose, four each, . . . . .	20
Billerica, Townsend, Shirley, Sudbury, South Reading, Beverly, and Gloucester, three each, . . . . .	21
Malden, Bradford, Holliston, and Lexington, two each, . . . . .	8
Groton, Marlboro', Topsfield, Hamilton, Dra- cut, N. Reading, Bridgewater State Alms- house, Methuen, Chelmsford, Brighton, Lancaster Industrial School, Georgetown, Wayland, and Amesbury, one each, . . .	14
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> 1,314

*Age when admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 years and under, . . . .	185	188	373
Between 10 years and 20 years, . .	70	76	146
20   "   30   "   . .	135	156	291
30   "   40   "   . .	99	109	208
40   "   50   "   . .	97	47	144
50   "   60   "   . .	59	26	85
60   "   70   "   . .	29	12	41
70   "   80   "   . .	12	7	19
80   "   90   "   . .	4	2	6
Over   90   "   . . . .		1	1
Totals, . . . .	690	624	1,314

Of the foregoing number, there were born in -

Ireland, . . . . .	609
Massachusetts, (mostly of foreign parentage,) . . . . .	343
England, . . . . .	85
British Provinces, . . . . .	54
New Hampshire, . . . . .	40
Scotland, . . . . .	33
Maine, . . . . .	28
New York, . . . . .	26
Vermont, . . . . .	12
Other States, . . . . .	23
Italy, . . . . .	4
Germany, . . . . .	4
Prussia, . . . . .	3
France, . . . . .	2
East Indies, . . . . .	2
Wales, Portugal, Holland, Sweden, at Sea, 1 each, . . . . .	5
Unknown, . . . . .	41
In the house at the commencement of the year, . . . . .	703

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2,017

Deaths, . . . . .	107
Births, (including stillborn,) . . . . .	51
Average number, . . . . .	770
Present number, . . . . .	751

Before closing this report, gentlemen, allow me to express to you my deep-felt gratitude for the kindness, sympathy, and assistance I have received from you in the performance of my many arduous duties.

ISAAC H. MESERVE,

*Superintendent.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
October 9, 1857. }

*Dr.* THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS *in account with* ISAAC H. MESERVE, *Superintendent.* *Cr.*

1856. Dec.	To cash paid for supplies,	.	\$4,177 81	1856. Dec.	By cash received from State Treasurer,	.	\$4,177 81
1857.				1857.			
Jan.	cash paid for supplies,	.	4,401 06	Jan.	cash received from State Treasurer,	.	\$4,261 56
Feb.	cash paid for supplies,	.	4,141 49	Feb.	cash received for things sold, &c.,	.	139 50—4,401 06
March,	cash paid for supplies,	.	2,996 19	March,	cash received from State Treasurer,	.	4,141 49
April,	cash paid for supplies,	.	3,508 98	April,	cash received from State Treasurer,	.	2,769 97
May,	cash paid for supplies,	.	4,953 01	May,	cash received for things sold, &c.,	.	226 22—2,996 19
June,	cash paid for supplies,	.	2,406 71	June,	cash received from State Treasurer,	.	3,351 73
July,	cash paid for supplies,	.	4,173 64	July,	cash received for things sold, &c.,	.	157 25—3,508 98
August,	cash paid for supplies,	.	5,895 04	August,	cash received from State Treasurer,	.	4,754 98
Sept.	cash paid for supplies,	.	4,114 04	Sept.	cash received for things sold, &c.,	.	198 03—4,953 01
					cash received from State Treasurer,	.	2,371 47
					cash received for things sold, &c.,	.	35 24—2,406 71
					cash received from State Treasurer,	.	3,842 64
					cash received for things sold, &c.,	.	331 00—4,173 64
					cash received from State Treasurer,	.	5,895 04
					cash received from State Treasurer,	.	3,930 12
					cash received for things sold, &c.,	.	183 92—4,114 04



Dr. Account with Superintendent—Continued. Cr.

1856.				1856.	From the appropriation of 1855.	
Dec.	Bricks and mason work, . . . .	\$133 66	Dec.	By cash received from State Treasurer, . .	\$133 66	
1857.			1857.			
April,	Lumber and castings, . . . .	380 04	April,	cash received from State Treasurer, . .	380 04	
May,	Labor on building, . . . .	109 00	May,	cash received from State Treasurer, . .	109 00	
June,	Carpenter work, . . . .	22 51	June,	cash received from State Treasurer, . .	22 51	
Sept.	Lumber, . . . .	197 34	Sept.	cash received from State Treasurer, . .	197 34	
		\$842 55		Appropriation for heating State Almshouse.	\$842 55	
Sept.	Boiler, pipe, labor &c., . . . .	1,000 00	Sept.	cash received from State Treasurer, . .	\$1,000 00	

ISAAC H. MESERVE, Superintendent.

This certifies that we have examined the above accounts of Isaac H. Meserve with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

E. HUNTINGTON, }  
GEO. FOSTER, } Inspectors.  
J. G. PEABODY, }

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, Oct. 14, 1857.

## P H Y S I C I A N ' S   R E P O R T .

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*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury:—*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present to you, for the fourth time, a synopsis of the condition of the Medical Department of this institution. In doing so, I am pleased to be able, again, to report so favorably. The improvement in the general health of the house, so manifest for the last two years, is owing to a variety of causes, among the more important of which may be mentioned the enlarged cooking arrangements, increased ventilation, more thorough classification of the inmates both sick and well, better heating apparatus, and so on, embracing a number of minor items not perhaps of sufficient importance to make special mention.

I will here introduce a table showing this favorable change more clearly, perhaps, than could be exhibited in any other way. The table is divided into four periods, for convenience, and shows the number of deaths in each period, and the monthly average in each. The first period embraces the first eleven months after the house was opened—the others ten months each, succeeding the first in the order in which they are placed in the table.

	1st Period, 11 Months.	2d Period, 10 Months.	3d Period, 10 Months.	4th Period, 10 Months.	Whole time, 41 Months.
Number of deaths in each period, . . . . .	280	221	133	107	741
Average number of deaths per month in each period,	25.5	22.1	13.3	10.7	18.07

It may, however, be borne in mind that the house, when built, was so deficient in its internal arrangements and con-

struction, that not more than half the number of inmates sent in during the first week after it was opened could be accommodated with comfort. The consequence was, that a large amount of sickness ensued, making it necessary in the outset to enlarge and improve the buildings in many respects; but, owing to the necessity of obtaining appropriations to carry on the work, a number of months elapsed before any particular change could be effected in the health of the inmates by these means.

Let me refer again to the experiment of discontinuing the use of alcoholic and vinous liquors as stimulants in sickness. This experiment has been rigidly adhered to, the past year, confirming the opinion given in a former Report, that this class of "patients, as a whole, are far better off *without* than *with* these remedies;" and to show at a glance the number of deaths in the house, both when the remedy was used in such cases as are generally considered suitable, and since it has been disused in all cases, I will refer to the foregoing table. The experiment commenced at the beginning of the third period in the table, and has continued for twenty months, to the present time. I wish to be understood, that I do not attribute the great change exhibited in this table wholly to the banishment of these stimulants; on the contrary, it must be ascribed, in a great measure, to the improvements before mentioned, some of which went into operation about the time the liquor was discontinued. But the remarkable diminution in the number of deaths immediately following its disuse is worthy of notice.

An almshouse, from the nature of the case, contains two classes of inmates among whom mortality is very great. I mean infants, and the old and infirm with broken-down constitutions. Of the former class, foundlings and orphans under one year of age nearly all die. Comfortable quarters only can be expected for the latter class; and as a general thing, the almshouse is their home for the remainder of their lives. Nearly fifty per cent. of all the deaths in the house, during the last ten months, have occurred in these two classes of inmates, while the number admitted is only about ten per cent. of the whole.

Hooping cough and scarlet fever have caused considerable sickness among the children. The cases were generally mild, and easily managed. Typhoid fever, during the winter and spring

months, prevailed among the men in a severe form, and proved fatal in a few cases. This fever was most severe with those whose constitutions were broken down by dissipation and exposure.

It has been the pleasure, as well as the endeavor, of the superintendent, at all times to coöperate and assist in investigating the causes of sickness among those committed to his supervision, and he has readily seconded such suggestions for the welfare of the sick as seemed practicable; and I feel it a privilege to testify to the faithfulness and interest he has taken to render the unfortunate people as comfortable as the circumstances of their situation will admit.

To those officers who have assisted in the care of the sick, I feel obliged, and hope their zeal and patience in well doing will never tire.

The accompanying tables show, in a condensed form, the main facts relating to this department. The first shows the amount of sickness, the second the number of deaths, and the third the births.

The whole number of cases of sickness, recorded in the hospital books for the last ten months, is nine hundred and ninety-four. The average has been one hundred and forty-three; the largest number, at any time, one hundred and seventy-four; the smallest number one hundred and twelve. The average number of men forty-nine; of women forty-two; of children fifty-two.

The number of deaths has been one hundred and seven—sixty-nine less than during the corresponding months of last year.

The number of births has been fifty-one—a decrease of twenty-four from the same months last year.

Please accept my sincere thanks for the continuation of that kindness which has rendered my labors so pleasant since the opening of the institution.

JONATHAN BROWN,

*Physician.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
October 1, 1857. }



TABLE No. 1,

*Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from December 1, 1856, to September 30, 1857, with the Numbers for each Month, and the Names of the Principal Diseases.*

DISEASES.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Abscess, . . . . .	17	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	—	2
Alimentary Canal, Diseases of:—											
Cholera Infantum, . . . . .	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
Cancrum, Oris, . . . . .	29	4	2	1	6	7	2	—	1	5	1
Diarrhœa, . . . . .	44	2	2	6	3	—	1	3	6	9	12
Dysentery, . . . . .	12	2	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	1	3
Other Diseases of the Alimentary Canal, . . . . .	31	—	—	2	3	3	1	2	4	4	12
Debility, . . . . .	105	11	8	12	14	13	14	7	11	7	8
Dropsy, . . . . .	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Eye, Diseases of, . . . . .	97	12	13	6	8	7	10	15	7	7	12
Fever, Ephemeral, . . . . .	67	4	4	4	12	8	6	10	8	7	4
Typhoid, . . . . .	32	1	3	9	6	2	6	2	1	2	—
Intermittent, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Jaundice, . . . . .	5	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
Nervous Centres, Diseases of:—											
Hydrocephalus, . . . . .	8	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	2	—	1
Delirium Tremens, . . . . .	15	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	6
Palsy, . . . . .	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
Other Dis. of Nervous Centres, . . . . .	23	—	8	4	—	—	6	1	3	1	—
Marasmus, . . . . .	12	1	1	—	3	2	2	—	—	1	2
Puerperal, . . . . .	50	7	3	4	3	6	4	4	4	4	11
Respiratory Organs, Diseases of:—											
Consumption, . . . . .	30	4	3	4	3	5	4	—	3	2	2
Lung Fever, . . . . .	18	—	4	3	8	1	1	1	—	—	—
Influenza, . . . . .	41	10	11	5	3	6	2	1	—	1	2
Pleurisy, . . . . .	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hooping Cough, . . . . .	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	10	18
Other Dis. of Respiratory Org. . . . .	5	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Rheumatism, . . . . .	11	1	3	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	1
Surgical Diseases:—											
Fracture of Femur, . . . . .	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Fractures, . . . . .	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Frost Bite, . . . . .	9	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Surgical Diseases, . . . . .	22	—	2	—	2	5	3	1	1	2	6
Skin, Diseases of:—											
Erysipelas, . . . . .	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Scarlet Fever, . . . . .	21	—	1	4	5	6	2	—	—	1	2
Scald Head, . . . . .	14	4	—	1	3	—	—	3	—	3	—
Scabies, . . . . .	60	10	32	13	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin, . . . . .	22	1	2	5	—	1	1	2	4	3	3
Venereal Diseases, . . . . .	48	2	7	5	—	8	4	5	4	4	9
Ulcer, . . . . .	38	10	6	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	3
Other Diseases, (Miscellaneous,) . . . . .	42	10	4	2	2	4	4	5	1	5	5
Totals, . . . . .	994	101	131	105	98	93	92	80	74	88	132





TABLE No. 3,

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, during each Month, from December 1, 1856, to September 30, 1857, with the Sex, Twins, Stillborn, and Birthplace of the Mothers.*

MONTH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Twins.	Stillborn.	Birthplace of Mothers.				
						Ireland.	U. States.	British Am.	England.	East Indies.
December, . . .	7	3	4	—	2	4	1	1	1	—
January, . . .	3	1	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
February, . . .	4	2	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
March, . . .	3	2	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
April, . . .	7	3	4	2	—	4	2	—	—	—
May, . . .	4	3	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
June, . . .	4	2	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
July, . . .	4	—	4	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
August, . . .	4	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
September, . . .	11	6	5	—	1	8	2	1	—	—
Totals, . . .	51	25	26	2	7	36	6	4	3	1



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :—*

GENTLEMEN :—As Chaplain of the institution under your inspection, it affords me pleasure to submit, for your consideration, such statements as my official position seems to require, and as a report of reasonable brevity will allow.

The religious exercises of this institution during the financial year now closed have, in general, been the same as in preceding years. On Sabbath morning a sermon has been preached, accompanied by the usual devotional exercises; in the afternoon, Sabbath school services; and in the evening, a religious meeting, at which a portion of Scripture has been expounded, or the subject of the morning's discourse has been taken up and made the basis of additional remarks. It has been my object to occupy as much of the Sabbath with religious exercises as would be likely to be productive of any good. In conducting these exercises, experience has taught me that simplicity and directness of speech, coupled with an earnest style, are the essential elements to secure attention and produce effect—elaborately prepared discourses being almost universally unappreciated. Nor is it at all surprising that this should be the case, when it is remembered that the education of large numbers of these people has been grossly, if not entirely neglected, while the intellect of others, naturally talented and well educated, has been beclouded, and the moral perceptions of nearly all have been blunted by vicious practices of almost every conceivable description. Alas, how fallen! and how mighty the influence necessary to restore them!

The attendance upon these Sabbath services has been all that could reasonably be required. In the morning, ordinarily, the congregation is equal to the capacity of the chapel; yet not

more than two-thirds of the inmates who are able, and ought to attend, can be accommodated. The Sabbath school is large, embracing all the children and young persons of suitable ages to attend. In conducting the school, I have been assisted, more or less, by several of the officers of the institution, particularly by Miss Barber and Miss Meserve, who have rendered constant and very valuable service. Indeed it would have been almost, if not entirely, impossible for me to have instructed so many small children to any advantage, had it not been for these two lady helpers. The principal object which it has been my desire to accomplish in the Sabbath school, has been to store the minds of the children with the *sacred text*—a thing in my judgment greatly neglected among religious people of this age in training children.

It affords me pleasure to refer to the decided and unswerving influence of our able superintendent, in favor of morality and religion. His interest in this all-important department of the institution under his charge, is unabated. He has nobly sustained evening devotions—a service which he commenced last year, and which is entirely voluntary on his part. Besides, he has given his personal attention, and that constantly, to the public religious exercises of the chapel, and in all cases has heartily approved of every measure adapted to promote moral and religious improvement.

The week-day school, in point of interest and importance, is hardly second to any department in this institution, not merely because the children and youth are about the only hopeful subjects for intellectual, moral, and religious improvement, but because the teachers actually sustain a sort of double relation to the scholars—that of mother and instructor. Nor is that maternal interest which sympathizes with the child in its misfortunes, and seeks to develop talent, govern the passions, cultivate the affections, and inspire a spirit of personal respect and ability to accomplish something in the world, *to be less prized* than a qualification to impart instruction in the ordinary branches of common schools, and secure suitable discipline. Entertaining this view, I feel gratified in being able to state that, in my judgment, our teachers, Miss Mary Barber and Miss D. M. Hussey, combine, in a very high degree, these important qualifications. The school, under their tuition, has given

evidence of decided improvement, and in proof hereof it is only necessary to state that, at the close of the summer term, seven boys and ten girls were found worthy to receive prizes for good deportment in school and in meeting.

In closing this report, I desire to state that a sense of justice impels me to refer, with gratitude, to the undiminished interest which you, gentlemen, have constantly manifested in the educational, moral, and religious improvement of the people under your inspection.

JOSEPH M. BURTT,

*Chaplain.*

LOWELL, October 7, 1857.





FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTORS  
OF THE  
STATE ALMSHOUSE,  
AT TEWKSBURY.

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OCTOBER, 1858.

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BOSTON:  
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.  
1858.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency, N. P. BANKS, Governor, and the Honorable Council:—*

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, beg leave to present their Fifth Annual Report.

A change having taken place in the superintendency of the institution, during the year, each officer has severally rendered a statement of his doings to this Board, covering the period of his own administration. To these united reports we refer, for a full and succinct account of the expenditures of the past eleven months; of the products of the farm, and of all matters relating to the internal affairs of the institution, that are important to be known to your excellency, or to the public. The report of the physician, presenting a clear and satisfactory view of the sanitary condition of the house, and that of the chaplain, giving an account of his useful and acceptable labors for the moral and religious improvement of its inmates, are also herewith appended.

The last year, memorable for the great monetary convulsion, which paralyzed so extensively all our industrial pursuits, was a year of suffering for the poor and the laboring classes generally.

Private liberality was, indeed, dispensed with an almost prodigal hand to relieve the wants of the destitute. Still, notwithstanding all the efforts of individual and associated benevolence, an unusual number demanded and received the charity of the Commonwealth. During the severity of the winter, more than twelve hundred were daily lodged and fed under the roof of the Tewksbury State almshouse, a number altogether too great for the existing accommodations. Every effort was made to preserve a healthy condition of the house, and with as much success as could reasonably have been anticipated. But the experiment was a hazardous one, and we have no desire to see it repeated. Touching this point, we beg leave to refer you to some facts and statements contained in the physician's report.

Every returning year brings with it a necessity for new improvements, involving, of course, additional expenditures. Taxed, as the Commonwealth has already been, for the maintenance of her charitable institutions, we should be slow to ask for any outlay that was not imperiously demanded. But at the same time, relying upon her generous and unfailing liberality, such improvements or additions as, in our judgment, are needful for the more perfect success of the institution placed under our charge, we cannot in justice either to the State or ourselves, hesitate to recommend. The Commonwealth has chosen the existing system of providing for the paupers thrown upon her care. While, therefore, the system is continued, true economy dictates that all appliances necessary to its successful and harmonious working be furnished.

When the State almshouses were erected, it was not supposed, probably, that they were intended to be, to any extent, receptacles for the insane. Such is a fair inference, from the fact that no provision was made with this view. But the Commonwealth has since adopted, and wisely as we think, the policy of supporting a class of the insane paupers in her State almshouses. It is doubtless true, that some cases of insanity may be as well cared for here, and at much less expense, than in the lunatic hospitals of Worcester, Taunton, or Northampton. From some of these hospitals, the two first named certainly, incurables have been sent to the almshouses, and room thereby made for a more hopeful class of patients. In some instances, these persons



have been transformed into useful laborers upon the farm at Tewksbury. The average number of the insane, the past year, of all grades and degrees of mental malady, has been about eighty.

In 1857, a building standing outside the main structure was fitted up at small expense for the females of this class, and it has served an excellent purpose. But for the insane men we have no separate and distinct apartment. They necessarily mix in with the other subjects of the house, to the disadvantage of both classes. No strong rooms or other means of restraint for those who are occasionally violent, exist, unless resort is had to the cells, ordinarily used for purposes of punishment.

In this connection, we desire also to say, that the apartment of the house, hitherto used for a chapel and school-room, is insufficient for our more than two hundred scholars, or for the number who attend the chapel services on the Sabbath. Having said thus much, we are prepared to state the plan to which we respectfully invite your attention, and which, we trust, the legislature will enable us to execute. It is, that a new building be erected to accommodate the school or schools, if it should be divided, and at the same time serve the purpose of a chapel; and secondly, that the room now used for the school be fitted up with all necessary conveniences for the separate and exclusive accommodation of the insane men. This being done, the appointments of the house will be greatly improved, and we shall be enabled, suitably and safely, to care for our present and, if necessary, a still larger number of the insane and demented.

One other want remains to be named,—the means to repaint the house,—and this, in our judgment, is demanded by considerations of economy.

With the foregoing exceptions, we are not aware that any appropriations are needed for the Tewksbury house, other than for the ordinary maintenance of its inmates.

We are happy to bear our testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the affairs of the institution have been administered by its superintendents the past year, as well as to the harmony that has existed among all its employees. Two female teachers have had charge of the interesting school con-

nected with the house, and it is but due to them to say, that they have labored assiduously and with great success in their work of love.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. HUNTINGTON,  
GEORGE FOSTER,  
DANA HOLDEN,

*Inspectors.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

[For thirty-eight weeks of the financial year.]

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*Gentlemen of the Board of Inspectors :—*

Allow me to present to you my fifth and last report of the institution under my charge.

The executive saw fit to remove me on the tenth inst., consequently my report will only embrace thirty-eight weeks of the financial year.

I can in justice say that all the officers who have been placed here to assist me in the management of the institution, have been faithful to their trust.

The crops on the farm look promising. I have planted twenty acres to potatoes, two acres to peas, seven acres to rye, and sixteen acres to other vegetables and grain, making in all about fifty acres.

I have continued the improvements on the farm by the removal of many stones, stumps, &c. I have, during this time, under your direction, sent out of the State, two hundred and sixty-nine persons who had become State charges.

## EXPENSES.

Estimate of produce on hand at the commence-	
ment of the year, . . . . .	\$3,592 91
Dry goods, W. I. goods, coal, wood, lumber, shoe	
stock, medicine, stock, &c., on hand, . . . .	8,979 15
Farming utensils, carts, wagons, harnesses, &c., .	1,731 00
Making a total of . . . . .	<hr/> \$14,303 06

## CASH PAID OUT.

*October, 1857.*

James Weld & Co., flour, . . . . .	\$906 00
W. P. Goodhue, W. I. goods and sand, . . . . .	563 37
Hart, Baldwin & Botume, pork, . . . . .	401 20
Edwards, Nichols & Co., dry goods, . . . . .	200 38
P. M. Jefferson, soap, . . . . .	175 50
Thomas Hollis, medicines, . . . . .	158 31
George & W. E. Gowing, beef, . . . . .	132 99
William Perkins, smith work, . . . . .	99 63
Tower, Davis, & Co., grain, . . . . .	88 00
Lowell & Lawrence Railroad, transportation, . . . . .	90 33
Sargent's Express, transportation, . . . . .	65 15
H. E. Preston, groceries, . . . . .	56 60
George Goodnow, tobacco, . . . . .	56 38
George Goodnow, rice, . . . . .	47 07
George Lee, dry goods, . . . . .	36 76
H. W. French, leather, . . . . .	50 78
Fosters, Cole & Co., carpet, . . . . .	30 67
Francis McLaughlin, brushes, . . . . .	29 87
B. S. Codman, surgical instruments, . . . . .	27 75
Thomas Simmons, burning fluid, . . . . .	25 57
Henry Carter, hops, . . . . .	20 16
John Waters, apples and chickens, . . . . .	18 30
John Prescott, butter and eggs, . . . . .	15 83
Thaddeus Gould, caps, . . . . .	12 00
B. F. Spaulding, postage, . . . . .	11 79
H. & J. B. Piersons, labor, . . . . .	11 00
Alanson Flint, straw, . . . . .	10 88
Henry Rice, hay, . . . . .	10 54
John Strachan, straw, . . . . .	9 52
Clapp's Express, transportation, . . . . .	4 13
A Bond & Son, crackers, . . . . .	81 63
S. W. Huse, bill heads, . . . . .	9 00
B. & L. & N. & L. Railroad, transportation, . . . . .	2 50
T. J. Jenkins, beef, . . . . .	128 32
P. P. Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	63 00
Nathan Jacques, straw, . . . . .	15 26
Nathan Abbott, 2d, beef, . . . . .	105 49
Daniel Mace, hay, . . . . .	51 76



Joel Rogers, milk and straw, . . . . .	\$74 91
George Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	54 04
Luther Twiss, straw, . . . . .	19 40
Abner Shedd, hay, . . . . .	15 22
E. R. Gardner, milk, . . . . .	47 85
Oliver Foster, straw, . . . . .	9 46
Seneca Kendall, straw, . . . . .	8 94
B. Parker Foster, straw, . . . . .	13 20
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Making . . . . .	\$4,066 44

*From Special Appropriation for Building.*

N. T. Staples, mason work, . . . . .	\$60 20
Otis Allen, lumber, . . . . .	244 59

*November, 1857.*

B. A. & C. Blood, provisions, . . . . .	\$395 54
Hart, Baldwin & Botume, beef and pork, . . . . .	374 96
Talbot & Newell, dry goods, . . . . .	341 13
Isaac H. Meserve, sundries, . . . . .	285 56
George & W. E. Gowing, beef, . . . . .	270 00
Nathan Abbott, 2d, beef, . . . . .	172 38
Dana, Farrar & Hyde, West India goods, . . . . .	161 98
B. W. Jenness, socks, . . . . .	154 50
Hiram W. French, leather, . . . . .	137 64
Tower, Davis & Co., grain, . . . . .	117 00
George A. Simmons, oil, . . . . .	100 37
H. C. Merriam, hay and fruit, . . . . .	95 03
Henry Rice, hay, . . . . .	94 48
Moses Huckins, butter, . . . . .	78 25
John Fosdick, dry goods, . . . . .	70 04
Wilder & Dana, plumbing, . . . . .	66 49
Oliver Foster, straw and ox cart, . . . . .	61 80
George Goodnow & Co., West India goods, . . . . .	50 46
P. P. Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	50 22
Joel Rogers, milk, . . . . .	49 50
E. R. Gardner, milk and hay, . . . . .	48 25
A. Bond & Son, crackers. . . . .	46 32
Jos. S. Farmer, pigs, . . . . .	40 00
George Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	37 44

B. Parker Foster, straw, . . . . .	\$36 54
Henry Eaton, smith work, . . . . .	31 12
O. B. North, buffalo robes, . . . . .	33 00
C. B. Richmond, cotton batting, . . . . .	30 00
Joel Baldwin, butter, . . . . .	20 12
William Trow, straw, . . . . .	19 57
H. W. Blaisdell, leather, . . . . .	15 66
J. C. Orcutt, turkeys, . . . . .	14 74
Bradbury & Company, printing, . . . . .	13 75
Henry D. Pierce, pasturing oxen, . . . . .	12 00
B. & L. & N. & L. R. R., transportation, . . . . .	11 91
Estate of Elijah Austin, potatoes, . . . . .	9 60
Joseph Wright, apples, . . . . .	9 00
Benjamin Brackett, cranberries, . . . . .	9 00
Clapp's Express, transportation, . . . . .	5 75
Francis McLaughlin, brushes, . . . . .	4 00
Daniel Kendall, straw, . . . . .	3 70
Patrick Fahey, chickens, . . . . .	3 20
Salaries of officers for one quarter, . . . . .	1,255 66
T. J. Jenkins, beef, . . . . .	27 30
Caleb Livingston, milk, . . . . .	116 14
Lowell and Lawrence Railroad, transportation, . . . . .	99 20
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Making, . . . . .	\$5,080 30
Credit by cash for things sold, . . . . .	138 99
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	\$4,941 31

## Special appropriation for heating house:—

Horace R. Barker, pipe, labor, &c., . . . . .	\$1,992 71
Stephen Ashton, boiler and fixtures, . . . . .	403 07
N. T. Staples, mason work, . . . . .	103 98
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	\$2,499 76

*December, 1857.*

James Weld & Co., flour, . . . . .	\$759 11
Edwards, Nichols & Co., dry goods, . . . . .	486 32
Samuel Jones, iron bedsteads, . . . . .	450 00
Hart, Baldwin & Botume, beef, . . . . .	447 20
Dana, Farrar & Hyde, W. I. goods, . . . . .	398 40

Isaac H. Meserve and wife, services, . . . .	\$375 00
Talbot & Newell, dry goods, . . . .	228 51
Henry D. Pierce, beef oxen, . . . .	305 00
Nichols & Co., groceries, . . . .	184 73
Wilder & Dana, repairs on water pipe, . .	182 19
H. R. Barker, repairs on steam pipes, . .	102 14
Samuel Convers, repairs on carriages, &c., .	84 11
Wise & Russell, tongues and sounds, . .	80 80
C. B. Richmond, cotton batting, . . . .	78 00
Thomas Bridge, beef and grain, . . . .	71 75
Curtis Meserve, transportation of paupers to St. Johns, . . . . .	67 41
Lowell and Lawrence Railroad, transportation, .	61 42
John Fosdick, dry goods, . . . .	36 71
Brown, Taggard & Chase, school books, . .	35 68
George & W. E. Gowing, beef, . . . .	34 12
John Simpson, repairs on engine, . . . .	27 95
S. Bardwell, pigs, . . . .	27 00
Thomas Flood, straw, . . . .	22 10
J. & C. Shattuck, junk, . . . .	14 55
Gilbert French, turkeys, . . . .	7 77
Abiel Sanders, butter, . . . .	6 38
Hiram W. French, leather, . . . .	170 44
I. H. Meserve, sending paupers to St. Johns, &c.	283 44
P. P. Pillsbury, milk, . . . .	50 40
Joel Rogers, milk, . . . .	50 76
Caleb Livingston, milk, . . . .	43 29
George Pillsbury, milk, . . . .	36 78
E. R. Gardner, milk, . . . .	24 84
Making, . . . . .	<hr/> \$5,234 30

*January, 1858.*

Hart, Baldwin & Botume, beef and pork, . .	\$763 07
James Weld & Co., flour, . . . .	544 84
Dana, Farrar & Hyde, W. I. goods, . . .	283 48
J. W. & A. Roberts, flour, . . . .	275 00
Edwards, Nichols & Co., dry goods, . . .	198 54
Nathan Abbott, 2d, beef, . . . .	197 60
Tower, Davis & Co., grain, . . . .	196 00

W. P. Goodhue, pork, . . . . .	\$189 00
P. M. Jefferson, soap, . . . . .	184 38
Isaac H. Meserve, sending paupers out of the State,	175 75
William H. Patten, flour, . . . . .	173 25
Stephen Mansur, hardware, &c., . . . . .	149 83
G. W. & H. W. Pierce, beef and pork, . . . . .	148 52
A. Bond & Son, crackers, . . . . .	119 84
Stone, Wood & Baldwin, dry goods, . . . . .	115 89
William Trow, oxen for beef, . . . . .	112 00
Caleb Livingston, milk, . . . . .	94 47
Salem & Lowell Railroad, transportation, . . . . .	93 57
B. W. Jenness, socks, . . . . .	75 00
J. B. Fielding & Co., paints, oil and glass, . . . . .	73 70
Henry Rice, hay and straw, . . . . .	57 96
Nathaniel Witham, salt fish, . . . . .	53 55
A. McKenny & Co., junk, . . . . .	50 52
Preston & Allen, mitts, . . . . .	48 00
N. T. Staples, mason work, . . . . .	47 13
B. F. Spaulding, straw and postage, . . . . .	42 55
James A. Roberts, beans, . . . . .	42 46
A. H. Grosvenor, brooms, . . . . .	41 25
Henry Palmer, services, . . . . .	30 00
John Waters, hay, . . . . .	29 50
Bravity Gray, apples, . . . . .	28 00
W. & L. McFarlin, ice, . . . . .	25 00
George & W. E. Gowing, beef, . . . . .	24 36
John Prescott, butter, . . . . .	21 20
Francis McLaughlin, brushes, . . . . .	20 00
T. B. & J. T. Fuller, shoe findings, . . . . .	19 77
Sargent's Express, transportation, . . . . .	19 75
Brown, Taggard & Chase, school books, . . . . .	18 92
Luther Twiss, straw, . . . . .	18 00
A. S. Morss, cooper's tools, . . . . .	17 59
C. B. Richmond, cotton batting, . . . . .	16 00
Adams & North, furniture, . . . . .	15 62
H. E. Preston, groceries, . . . . .	15 19
W. E. Livingston, lime and cement, . . . . .	12 62
H. W. Trafton, nuts, &c., . . . . .	10 82
A. Folsom, carpet, . . . . .	10 45
J. O. Richardson, sawing and grinding, . . . . .	9 78



Fines & Lodge, junk, . . . . .	\$9 65
Lorenzo Long, straw, . . . . .	8 00
Jonathan Knowles, straw, . . . . .	6 40
Wheeler & Butcher, hoop iron, . . . . .	6 02
Boston & Lowell Railroad, transportation, . . . . .	6 00
William Heath, 20 "reapers," . . . . .	6 00
Bangs Brothers, hardware, . . . . .	3 92
Fernald & Rollins, pattern for grate, . . . . .	3 40
P. P. Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	63 00
Joel Rogers, milk, . . . . .	80 64
E. R. Gardner, milk, . . . . .	45 40
George Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	55 80
Stephen Mansur, hardware and crockery, . . . . .	26 87
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Making, . . . . .	\$5,230 82

*February, 1858.*

Samuel Horn, soap, . . . . .	\$185 85
Tower, Davis & Co., grain, . . . . .	92 00
Thomas Hollis, drugs and medicines, . . . . .	33 94
Thomas C. Trow, beef, . . . . .	4 37
Salaries of officers for one month, . . . . .	437 33
Blanchard & Gilson, liquors, . . . . .	15 88
Nathaniel P. Low, poultry, . . . . .	15 80
Elisha Huntington, services as consulting physician, . . . . .	66 67
Stone, Wood & Baldwin, flour, . . . . .	504 00
Stone, Wood & Baldwin, dry goods, . . . . .	85 47
Jacob Coggin & Co., flour, . . . . .	400 00
Talbot & Newell, dry goods, . . . . .	286 03
Leonard Huntress, hay, . . . . .	162 13
J. W. & A. Roberts, W. I. goods, . . . . .	146 48
H. W. French, leather, . . . . .	143 64
George A. Simmons, oil, . . . . .	87 17
Thomas Hollis, medicines, . . . . .	83 82
Tower, Davis & Co., grain, . . . . .	73 00
A. Bond & Son, crackers, . . . . .	57 68
Edwards, Nichols & Co., dry goods, . . . . .	32 52
John Waters, hay and eggs, . . . . .	25 85
James Gowing, beef, . . . . .	21 00
Dana, Farrar & Hyde, W. I. goods, . . . . .	24 85

F. McLaughlin, brushes, . . . . .	\$18 00
John R. Smith, shoe stock, . . . . .	14 45
Thomas Morey, straw, . . . . .	10 35
Moses Huckins, straw, . . . . .	10 10
Samuel Thompson, straw, . . . . .	7 75
Benjamin Easterbrook, cigars, . . . . .	6 50
Joshua Clark, straw, . . . . .	6 05
T. J. Jenkins, beef, . . . . .	56 46
Joel Rogers, milk, . . . . .	60 48
P. P. Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	50 76
Caleb Livingston, milk, . . . . .	71 84
George Pillsbury, milk and eggs, . . . . .	43 93
E. R. Gardner, milk and eggs, . . . . .	36 85
Charles Livingston, wood, . . . . .	55 41
John S. Adams, wood, . . . . .	23 00
Salem and Lowell Railroad, transportation, . . . . .	31 13
Trader's Union, flour, . . . . .	24 50
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	\$3,513 21

*March, 1858.*

James Weld & Co., flour, . . . . .	\$718 50
Dana, Farrar & Hyde, W. I. goods, . . . . .	315 01
Stone, Wood & Baldwin, dry goods, . . . . .	217 11
Estate of J. Kittredge, oxen, . . . . .	125 00
Tower, Davis & Co., grain, . . . . .	121 00
P. M. Jefferson, soap, . . . . .	103 42
Suffolk Manufacturing Co., dry goods, . . . . .	87 38
H. W. French, leather, . . . . .	86 42
J. W. & A. Roberts, beans and W. I. goods, . . . . .	85 13
Nathaniel Witham, salt fish, . . . . .	74 63
A. Bond & Son, crackers, . . . . .	64 08
T. J. Jenkins, beef, . . . . .	61 66
Edwards, Nichols & Co., dry goods, . . . . .	46 63
George Pillsbury, milk and eggs, . . . . .	45 90
Aaron Frost, Jr., groceries, . . . . .	36 48
E. R. Gardner, milk, . . . . .	33 95
Caleb Livingston, milk, . . . . .	68 44
Edward Kendall, beef, . . . . .	29 10
Taisey & Clark, potatoes, . . . . .	27 95

Aaron R. Gay, stationery, . . . . .	\$19 81
Williamson & Smith, dry goods, . . . . .	17 91
Samuel Clark, cranberries, &c., . . . . .	16 05
J. A. Brabrook, blankets, . . . . .	14 17
D. Swan, rubbers, . . . . .	8 40
James T. Edmands, fresh fish, . . . . .	1 75
Salaries of officers for one quarter, . . . . .	1,645 16
John Prescott, potatoes, &c., . . . . .	195 93
Isaac H. Meserve, sundries, . . . . .	148 77
Moses Huckins, butter, . . . . .	73 37
Nichols & Co., groceries, . . . . .	88 49
B. & L. & N. & L. Railroads, transportation, . . . . .	13 65
J. M. Manning, potatoes, . . . . .	56 23
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Making, . . . . .	\$4,647 48
Cr. by cash, for articles sold, . . . . .	540 07
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	\$4,107 41

*April, 1858.*

James Weld, flour, . . . . .	\$504 00
John Dike & Co., coal, . . . . .	337 50
George & W. E. Gowing, beef, . . . . .	213 49
J. W. & A. Roberts, W. I. goods, . . . . .	201 63
John Prescott, potatoes, . . . . .	197 98
Salem & Lowell Railroad, transportation, . . . . .	150 74
E. R. Gardner, wood, . . . . .	124 25
Samuel Horn, soap, . . . . .	127 79
Tower, Davis & Co., grain, . . . . .	118 00
B. W. Jenness, socks, . . . . .	115 00
T. J. Jenkins, beef, . . . . .	101 42
Suffolk Manufacturing Co., dry goods, . . . . .	90 35
E. H. Ashcroft, low water detector, . . . . .	60 00
P. P. Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	59 40
George Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	53 10
Joseph S. Farmer, milk, . . . . .	52 50
Wilson, Hamilton & Co., dry goods, . . . . .	51 56
Joel Rogers, milk, . . . . .	71 28
Thaddeus Gould, caps, . . . . .	71 25
Amos Colby, pumps, . . . . .	35 25
Edwards, Nichols & Co., dry goods, . . . . .	35 12

James Gowing, beef, . . . . .	\$29 77
James M. McCoy, writing books, . . . . .	23 04
Sargent's express, transportation, . . . . .	22 66
Robert Paisey, potatoes, . . . . .	22 50
Stone, Wood & Baldwin, dry goods, . . . . .	14 40
Brown, Taggard & Chase, school books, . . . . .	16 65
Lewis Clark, straw, . . . . .	14 00
B. F. Spaulding, postage, . . . . .	13 85
Fines & Lodge, junk, . . . . .	10 52
M. Mead, tin ware, . . . . .	9 43
John Waters, eggs, . . . . .	6 80
Bradbury & Co., "Daily Bee," . . . . .	6 00
E. R. Gardner, milk, . . . . .	50 17
Caleb Livingston, milk and potatoes, . . . . .	109 53
Leonard Huntress, hay and milk, . . . . .	60 58
Joseph S. Farmer, hay, . . . . .	84 70
J. B. Fielding & Co., paints, oil and glass, . . . . .	64 43
B. & L. & N. & L. R. R., transportation, . . . . .	16 30
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Making, . . . . .	\$3,346 94

*May, 1858.*

James Weld, flour, . . . . .	\$532 53
J. Coggin & Co., flour, . . . . .	475 00
Dana, Farrar & Hyde, W. I. goods, . . . . .	274 07
I. H. Meserve, supplies, . . . . .	181 92
William Perkins, smith work, . . . . .	131 53
Edwards, Nichols & Co., dry goods, . . . . .	122 28
Salem and Lowell Railroad, transportation, . . . . .	109 04
A. Bond & Son, crackers, . . . . .	89 58
John Prescott, potatoes, . . . . .	84 30
Tower, Whitcher & Co., grain, . . . . .	80 00
John Waugh, slating, . . . . .	73 71
N. Witham, salt fish, . . . . .	56 01
A. L. Brooks & Co., lumber, . . . . .	55 35
George Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	47 34
Thomas Bridge, beef and pigs, . . . . .	44 92
E. R. Gardner, milk, . . . . .	40 00
M. A. Pillsbury, potatoes, . . . . .	37 50
Silas Griffin, beef, . . . . .	36 89



George Bickford, labor, . . . . .	\$31 33
A. L. Waite & Co., beans, . . . . .	24 55
F. McLaughlin, brushes, . . . . .	24 00
Henry Eaton, smith work, . . . . .	22 75
Robert Taisey, potatoes, . . . . .	21 95
Daniel Carter, basket willows, . . . . .	15 00
C. C. Northup, transportation, . . . . .	10 00
Blake, Barnard & Co., seeds, . . . . .	8 49
Joseph S. Farmer, milk, . . . . .	66 73
Caleb Livingston, milk and eggs, . . . . .	66 36
Leonard Huntress, milk, . . . . .	49 00
Otis Allen, lumber, . . . . .	52 26
Boston & Lowell and N. & L. R. R., transportation, . . . . .	9 00
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Making, . . . . .	\$2,873 39

*June, 1858.*

Isaac H. Meserve and wife, services as superintendent and matron, one quarter, . . . . .	\$375 00
Jonathan Brown, one-quarter's services as physician, . . . . .	200 00
Omar Boynton and wife, one-quarter's services as assistants, . . . . .	125 00
G. G. Bumpus and wife, one-quarter's services as assistants, . . . . .	112 50
T. P. Bartlett and wife, one-quarter's services as assistants, . . . . .	100 00
J. M. Burt, one-quarter's services as chaplain, . . . . .	100 00
J. R. Smith, one-quarter's services as shoemaker, . . . . .	78 00
W. Warren Abbott, one-quarter's services as engineer, . . . . .	75 00
David Bickford, one-quarter's services as farmer, . . . . .	75 00
W. H. W. Hinds, one-quarter's services as clerk, . . . . .	60 00
Charles H. Waterhouse, one-quarter's services as cook, . . . . .	60 00
Luman F. Brown, one-quarter's services as farmer, . . . . .	60 00
James R. Bailey, 2 $\frac{3}{5}$ month's services in charge of boys, . . . . .	52 00
Mary Barber, one-quarter's services as teacher, . . . . .	39 00

Delia M. Hussey, one-quarter's services as teacher,	\$39 00
Almira C. Wetherbee, one-quarter's services as cook, . . . . .	39 00
Abby T. Clark, one-quarter's services as sempstress, . . . . .	39 00
Elisha Huntington, two quarter's services as consulting physician, . . . . .	50 00
J. W. & A. Roberts, W. I. goods, . . . . .	283 60
P. M. Jefferson, soap, . . . . .	181 80
G. W. & H. W. Pierce, pork, . . . . .	122 24
T. J. Jenkins, beef, . . . . .	113 90
B. A. & C. Blood, provisions, . . . . .	106 00
Thomas Hollis, medicines, . . . . .	96 29
Tower, Whitcher & Co., grain, . . . . .	84 00
Otis Allen, lumber, . . . . .	91 89
S. Mansur, hardware, &c., . . . . .	82 82
A. L. Waite & Co., beans, . . . . .	80 33
Samuel Horn, soap, . . . . .	64 39
Nichols & Co., groceries, . . . . .	66 14
Abiel Sanders, butter, . . . . .	28 34
Fosters & Cole, table for office, . . . . .	25 00
Salem & Lowell Railroad, transportation, . . . . .	19 50
J. M. Burt, trusses, . . . . .	19 00
William Perkins, smith work, . . . . .	18 01
Joseph S. Farmer, hay, . . . . .	16 73
Edwards, Nichols & Co., dry goods, . . . . .	16 16
Luther Twiss, straw, . . . . .	15 05
A. Frost, Jr., groceries, . . . . .	14 77
P. C. Shedd, potatoes, . . . . .	13 50
Joel Baldwin, butter, . . . . .	10 26
H. E. Preston, groceries, . . . . .	9 10
Adams & North, upholstery work, . . . . .	7 70
B. F. Spaulding, postage, . . . . .	6 02
S. Convers, repairs of wagon, . . . . .	5 59
Robert Wood, treatment of horse, . . . . .	5 25
J. B. Fielding & Co., glass, &c., . . . . .	2 30
H. R. Barker, condensers and steam work, . . . . .	214 02
Isaac H. Meserve, supplies, . . . . .	146 98
George & W. E. Gowing, beef, . . . . .	89 09
Caleb Livingston, milk and butter, . . . . .	57 83

George Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	\$36 00
E. R. Gardner, milk, . . . . .	32 89
Leonard Huntress, milk, . . . . .	42 00
Joseph S. Farmer, milk, . . . . .	47 40
A. Bond & Son, crackers, . . . . .	22 05
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Making, . . . . .	\$3,972 44
Credit by cash for articles sold, . . . . .	790 33
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Making, . . . . .	\$3,182 11
Whole amount paid for ordinary expenses, . . . .	\$37,965 32
Cash received for articles sold, . . . . .	1,469 39
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Amount drawn from State treasury, . . . . .	\$36,495 93
To this amount should be added for farming uten-	
sils, stock, goods and provisions on hand at the	
commencement of the year, . . . . .	14,303 06
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	\$50,798 99

From this amount should be deducted	
for estimate of value of crops on farm, \$1,750 00	
West India goods, dry goods, stock in	
shoe shop, wood, lumber, stock, farm-	
ing utensils and carriages, . . . . .	10,216 95
Medicines and surgical apparatus, . . . . .	441 36
Transportation of paupers, . . . . .	1,050 00
Ice house and workshop, . . . . .	450 00
Arbor, and fence inclosing garden, . . . . .	175 00
100 iron bedsteads, . . . . .	450 00
Clock, table and refrigerator, . . . . .	78 00
1,000 loads muck, . . . . .	100 00
200 loads compost manure, . . . . .	100 00
Due from David Cowan for board of	
father, . . . . .	80 00
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	\$14,891 31

Making the net sum for the support of inmates  
 thirty-eight weeks, . . . . . \$35,907 68  
 being \$36.33 for each pauper for that time, or  
 about 96 cents per week.

The number in the house at the commencement of the year was, . . . . .	751
Admitted during the thirty-eight weeks, . . .	2,056

Of this last number there were admitted from

Boston, . . . . .	639
Lowell, . . . . .	393
Tewksbury, . . . . .	167
Lawrence, . . . . .	145
Salem, . . . . .	68
Lynn, . . . . .	55
Cambridge, . . . . .	43
Charlestown, . . . . .	40
Chelsea, . . . . .	39
Newburyport, . . . . .	39
Waltham, . . . . .	31
Andover, . . . . .	21
South Danvers, . . . . .	18
Woburn, . . . . .	13
Marlborough, . . . . .	12
Haverhill, . . . . .	10
Shirley, . . . . .	10
Somerville, . . . . .	10
Cambridge house of correction, . . . . .	9
Newton, Hopkinton and Holliston, 8 each, . . .	24
Gloucester and Ipswich, 7 each, . . . . .	14
Worcester insane hospital, . . . . .	6
Billerica, Malden, Groton, Marblehead and Reading, 5 each, . . . . .	25
Concord, Ipswich house of correction, North Andover, Brighton, Framingham and West Newbury, 4 each, . . . . .	24
Melrose and Lexington, 3 each, . . . . .	6
Weston, Watertown, Dracut, Winchester and Townsend, 2 each, . . . . .	10
Westford, Beverly, Wayland, Saugus, Rowley, Monson State almshouse, Acton, Sudbury, Bradford, Groveland, Salisbury, Stoneham, Middleton, Middlefield, Burlington, Danvers, Chelmsford, Tyngsboro' and Medford, 1 each, . . .	19
Total, . . . . .	2,056



The following table will show the number admitted each month, their age and sex.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Between 80 and 90.	Between 90 and 100.	Over 100.
October, . . .	243	154	89	63	24	60	31	29	19	9	8	-	-	-
November, . .	333	203	130	76	59	89	49	34	13	9	2	2	-	-
December, . .	413	277	136	78	52	111	88	46	27	8	3	-	-	-
January, . . .	225	137	88	61	33	60	37	23	7	3	-	1	-	-
February, . . .	149	100	49	31	19	42	26	18	8	4	1	-	-	-
March, . . . .	130	85	45	24	16	41	23	10	7	4	4	-	-	1
April, . . . .	133	80	53	32	21	33	24	10	8	5	-	-	-	-
May, . . . . .	271	152	119	66	37	76	43	23	15	6	5	-	-	-
To the 22d June,	159	78	81	42	28	34	21	14	8	10	2	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	2,056	1,266	790	473	289	546	342	207	112	58	25	3	-	1

Of the foregoing, there were born in

Ireland, . . . . .	955
Massachusetts, (mostly of Irish parents,) . .	514
England, . . . . .	201
British Provinces, . . . . .	76
Scotland, . . . . .	67
Maine, . . . . .	60
New Hampshire, . . . . .	42
New York, . . . . .	30
Vermont, . . . . .	18
France, . . . . .	18
Germany, . . . . .	13
Rhode Island, . . . . .	10
Connecticut, . . . . .	7
All other States, . . . . .	17
West Indies, . . . . .	4
Wales and Spain, 2 each, . . . . .	4
Norway, at Sea, East Indies, China, Africa, Denmark and Mexico, 1 each, . . . . .	7
Unknown, . . . . .	13
Total, . . . . .	2,056

Deaths,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	151
Births, (including stillborn,)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63
Average number,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	988 $\frac{1}{2}$
Present number,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	809

In closing this Report, I desire to say, that a sense of justice impels me to refer with gratitude, to the interest which you, gentlemen, have constantly manifested in the management of the institution ; and as the official relations heretofore existing are now dissolved, allow me to express my sincere desire for your future happiness and prosperity.

ISAAC H. MESERVE,

*Superintendent.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
 June 22, 1858. }

This is to certify that we have examined the within account of Isaac H. Meserve with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

E. HUNTINGTON, }  
GEORGE FOSTER, } *Inspectors.*  
DANA HOLDEN, }

*Dr.* THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS *in account with* ISAAC H. MESERVE, *Superintendent.* *Cr.*

1857.		1857.		1857.
Oct.	To cash paid for supplies, .	\$4,066 44	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	\$4,066 44
Nov.	cash paid for supplies, .	5,080 30	cash received from State Treasurer, .	\$4,941 31
			cash received for things sold, .	138 99—5,080 30
Dec.	cash paid for supplies, .	5,234 30	cash received from State Treasurer, .	5,234 30
1858.				
Jan.	cash paid for supplies, .	5,230 82	cash received from State Treasurer, .	5,230 82
Feb.	cash paid for supplies, .	3,513 21	cash received from State Treasurer, .	3,513 21
March,	cash paid for supplies, .	4,647 48	cash received from State Treasurer, .	4,107 41
			cash received for articles sold, .	540 07—4,647 48
April,	cash paid for supplies, .	3,346 94	cash received from State Treasurer, .	3,346 94
May,	cash paid for supplies, .	2,873 39	cash received from State Treasurer, .	2,873 39
June,	cash paid for supplies, .	3,972 44	cash received from State Treasurer, .	3,182 11
			cash received for articles sold, .	790 33—3,972 44
		<u>\$37,965 32</u>		<u>\$37,965 32</u>



*Account with Superintendent—Continued.**Dr.**Cr.*

1858.		1858.	From appropriation of 1855.	
Oct.	Lumber and mason work, . . . .	\$304 79	By cash received from State Treasurer, . .	\$304 79
Nov.	Paid H. R. Barker, for pipe, fittings and labor,	\$1,992 71	Special approp'n for heating State Almshouse.	
	Stephen Ashton, for boiler and fixtures,	403 07	By cash drawn in September last, . . . .	\$1,000 00
	N. T. Staples, for setting boiler, . . . .	103 98	By cash received of State Treasurer, . . . .	1,499 76
		\$2,499 76		\$2,499 76

ISAAC H. MESERVE, *Superintendent.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

[For fourteen weeks of the financial year.]

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*To the Board of Inspectors :—*

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit my report for a portion of the almshouse year, commencing with the 22d of June, and closing with the 30th of September.

The average number of inmates for the time has been 811, and the average cost for the support of each person has been eighty-seven cents per week.

There has been sent out of the State during this time 128 persons who have become State paupers.

In the subjoined tables will be found an account of the expenditures, as also a statement of the products of the farm, and the amount of provisions, merchandise, &c., now on hand.

Although my official connection with the institution has been but for a short time, I trust you will pardon me for a few suggestions.

In my opinion there is required more school accommodation. We now have, in *one room*, all the children of the institution who attend school. Their daily average attendance for the past year has been two hundred; very soon, doubtless, that number will be increased. I therefore recommend that a new school-room be provided, to the end that there may be a division of the school.

In consideration of the quantity of milk required daily, and the sum annually paid for it, I suggest the importance of purchasing a sufficient number of cows to supply the demand.

I think the house should be painted as soon as may be.

If these suggestions meet with your approval, will you please ask the legislature for a special appropriation to defray the expense of the same.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF PRODUCE RAISED ON THE FARM.

100 bushels rye.  
 7 tons rye straw.  
 45 bushels sweet corn, in ears.  
 1,750 bushels potatoes.  
 1,200 bushels turnips.  
 100 bushels onions.  
 9,000 heads cabbages.  
 10 tons carrots.  
 25 bushels beans.  
 35 barrels green peas.  
 1,000 pounds squash.  
 100 bushels parsnips.  
 75 bushels beets.  
 20 bushels tomatoes.  
 13 tons English hay.  
 4 tons run hay.  
 8 tons oat fodder.  
 2 tons melons.  
 4 tons pumpkins.  
 50 bushels cucumbers.

ESTIMATE OF PRODUCE ON HAND.

1,340 bushels potatoes, at 50 cents,	.	.	.	\$670 00
1,200 bushels turnips, at 25 cents,	.	.	.	300 00
9,000 heads cabbages, at 4 cents,	.	.	.	360 00
80 bushels rye, at \$1,	.	.	.	80 00
10 tons carrots, at \$10,	.	.	.	100 00
10 tons English hay, at \$12,	.	.	.	120 00
4 tons run hay, at \$10,	.	.	.	40 00
8 tons oat fodder, at \$10,	.	.	.	80 00
75 bushels onions, at 75 cents,	.	.	.	56 25
8 bushels beans, at \$1.25,	.	.	.	10 00
6 barrels pork, at \$19,	.	.	.	114 00
100 bushels parsnips, at 50 cents,	.	.	.	50 00
75 bushels beets, at 50 cents,	.	.	.	37 50

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\$2,017 75

1 two-horse carryall and harnesses,	.	.	.	\$400	00
1 buggy and harness,	.	.	.	200	00
1 express wagon,	.	.	.	150	00
4 ox carts,	.	.	.	200	00
2 ox wagons,	.	.	.	160	00
2 sleighs,	.	.	.	50	00
1 ox sled,	.	.	.	20	00
9 ox yokes,	.	.	.	30	00
1 wagon,	.	.	.	15	00
1 single harness,	.	.	.	20	00
1 double harness,	.	.	.	20	00
1 cart harness,	.	.	.	10	00
1 chain harness,	.	.	.	10	00
Wheelbarrows,	.	.	.	10	00
1 swill wagon,	.	.	.	10	00
2 harrows,	.	.	.	7	00
Ploughs, chains, shovels, axes, spades, iron bars					
and other farming utensils,	.	.	.	150	00
				\$1,462	00



## EXPENSES.

Estimate of W. I. goods, dry goods, shoe stock,  
wood and lumber, stock, farming tools, carriages,  
drugs and medicines, &c., as per report of I. H.

Meserve, . . . . . \$10,658 31

*Cash paid out as follows.*

*June, 1858.*

J. H. Mitchell, agent, coal, . . . . \$1,845 27

Schooner Monterey, transporting coal, . . 405 00

Schooner Speed, transporting coal, . . 300 80

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Total, in June, . . . . \$2,551 07

*July, 1858.*

Joseph Jones, flour and grain, . . . \$1,170 35

Salem & Lowell Railroad, transportation, . . 612 88

A. C. Clark & Co., potatoes, . . . 182 66

John Gale, express wagon, . . . 150 00

J. B. Alley & Co., shoe stock, . . . 148 04

J. W. & A. Roberts, beans, . . . 93 14

A. Bond & Son, crackers, . . . 87 30

Thomas J. Marsh, sundries, . . . 84 55

Otis Allen, lumber, . . . 78 10

Joseph S. Farmer, butter and milk, . . 73 97

Jones, Pratt & Cristy, W. I. goods, . . 73 74

Leonard Huntress, milk, . . . 68 25

A. F. Graves, school books and stationery, . 65 37

King, Dexter & Co., paints and oil, . . 60 54

George Pillsbury, milk, . . . 58 50

S. H. Lewis & Son, oil, &c., . . . 56 17

W. E. Somes, buns and gingerbread, . . 56 00

Pierce Brothers & Flanders, dry goods, . . 55 57

Tower, Whitcher & Co., oats, . . . 48 00

Isaac H. Meserve, services, . . . 44 96

E. R. Gardner, milk, . . . 42 65

N. P. Mann & Co., salt fish, . . . 36 60

Carter, Colcord & Preston, medicines, . . 34 27

Sargent's Express, transportation, . . 34 50

William Hunter, butter, cheese, &c., . . 27 35

Francis McLaughlin, brushes, . . . 24 79

French, Wells & Co., crockery, . . . 19 25

Aaron R. Gay, stationery, . . . . .	\$13 74
Levi Reynolds, hops, . . . . .	10 20
Paul Sears, salt, . . . . .	7 80
Aaron Frost, Jr., alcohol, . . . . .	4 50
Thomas Dunham, clothes lines, . . . . .	4 00
May & Co., hardware, . . . . .	2 84
B. P. Foster, yoke of oxen, . . . . .	125 00
Caleb Livingston, milk, . . . . .	88 99
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Total in July, . . . . .	\$3,744 57

*August, 1858.*

Jones, Pratt & Cristy, W. I. goods, . . . . .	\$540 40
David Nichols, soapstone tubs, . . . . .	266 57
Pierce Brothers & Flanders, dry goods, . . . . .	94 03
T. J. Jenkins, beef, . . . . .	92 84
Allen, Whiting, Lane & Washburn, dry goods, . . . . .	67 84
Caleb Livingston, milk, . . . . .	58 72
William Hunter, butter and cheese, . . . . .	50 55
Leonard Huntress, milk, . . . . .	49 00
Joseph S. Farmer, milk, . . . . .	49 00
Thaddeus Gould, hats, . . . . .	40 75
George Pillsbury, milk, . . . . .	39 96
William E. Livingston, lime and cement, . . . . .	36 18
George H. Bickford, services, . . . . .	32 00
Lowell & Lawrence Railroad, transportation, . . . . .	28 53
E. R. Gardner, milk, . . . . .	25 64
A. L. Waite & Co., beans, . . . . .	25 54
French, Wells & Co., crockery, . . . . .	19 94
N. P. Mann & Co., salt fish, . . . . .	13 62
Paul Sears, salt, . . . . .	12 00
William White, blanks and note headings, . . . . .	9 50
May & Co., hardware, . . . . .	7 13
Carter, Colcord & Preston, medicines, . . . . .	5 10
J. B. Fielding & Co., glass, . . . . .	3 55
R. Warner & Co., baskets, &c., . . . . .	3 25
E. P. Dodge, repairing lamps, . . . . .	3 00
King, Dexter & Co., paints, . . . . .	2 05
Thomas J. Marsh, sundries, . . . . .	88 31
B. & L. and N. & L. Railroads, transportation, . . . . .	9 50
<hr/>	
Total in August, . . . . .	\$1,674 50

*September, 1858.*

John B. Alley & Co., shoe stock, . . .	\$139 18
Pierce Brothers & Flanders, dry goods, . . .	135 70
E. R. Gardner, hay and milk, . . .	105 74
Jones, Pratt & Cristy, W. I. goods, . . .	102 72
Nathaniel Witham, salt fish, . . .	71 06
William Hunter, butter and cheese, . . .	59 94
Nourse & Co., farming tools, . . .	53 87
Joseph S. Farmer, milk, . . .	51 45
Leonard Huntress, milk, . . .	49 00
George Pillsbury, milk, . . .	47 58
William Perkins, smith work, . . .	44 04
Locke & Cater, lumber, . . .	32 92
King, Dexter & Co., paints and oil, . . .	28 76
Carter, Colcord & Preston, medicines, . . .	27 70
Otis Allen, lumber, . . .	27 02
Salem & Lowell Railroad, transportation, . . .	23 10
N. P. Mann & Co., salt fish, . . .	22 80
French, Wells & Co., crockery, . . .	22 08
B. W. Wentworth, labor, . . .	19 70
Paul Sears, salt, . . .	15 00
Aaron Frost, Jr., groceries, . . .	14 21
Winslow, Batchelder & Co., fire brick, . . .	12 50
Alanson Flint, straw, . . .	9 10
P. M. Jefferson, straw, . . .	9 04
Thomas Morey, straw, . . .	5 20
Allen, Whiting, Lane & Washburn, dry goods, . . .	5 10
S. W. Simpson, straw, . . .	4 92
Thaddeus Gould, hats, . . .	4 12
Joseph Jones, flour and grain, . . .	378 25
Russell & Phinney, shoe findings, . . .	4 06
John Strachan, straw, . . .	3 84
Thomas J. Marsh, sundries, . . .	62 54
Salaries for the quarter ending September 30, . . .	1,660 06

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Total in September, . . . \$3,252 30

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Total amount paid out, . . . \$11,222 44

added to the amount of articles on hand, is 21,880 75

To this should be added, amount of bills unpaid, 994 24

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\$22,874 99

From this amount should be deducted

for the estimate of produce on hand,	\$2,017 75
W. I. goods, coal, dry goods, shoe stock,	
clothing, wood, lumber, stock, &c., .	8,312 75
Farming utensils and carriages, . .	1,462 00
Cash received for board, &c., . .	442 40
Improvements, . . . . .	540 22
Transportation of paupers, . . . .	162 43
	<hr/> \$12,937 55

Making the net sum for the support of inmates, \$9,837 44  
being \$12.20 for each pauper fourteen weeks, or  
87 cents per week.

The number in the house at commencement of the term,	809
Admitted during the fourteen weeks, . . . .	779

Of this number there were admitted from—

Boston, . . . . .	456
Lowell, . . . . .	87
Lawrence, . . . . .	29
Tewksbury, . . . . .	29
Salem, . . . . .	24
Lynn, . . . . .	14
Newburyport, . . . . .	12
Charlestown, . . . . .	11
Cambridge, . . . . .	11
Haverhill, . . . . .	7
Concord, . . . . .	6
Chelsea, . . . . .	6
Waltham, . . . . .	4
Andover and Somerville, 3 each, . . . .	6
Woburn, Malden, Ipswich house of correction, and Georgetown, 2 each, . . . . .	8
Newton, West Newbury, Lexington, Medford, Natick, Watertown, West Cambridge, Fram- mingham, Winchester, Townsend, Melrose, South Danvers, and Chelmsford, 1 each, .	13
Born in house, . . . . .	32
Transient, . . . . .	24
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> 779



The following table will show the time of admission, age when admitted, and sex:—

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
June, . . . .	76	34	42	24	7	24	8	6	4	—	3	—
July, . . . .	234	123	111	82	18	46	35	28	13	8	3	1
August, . . .	220	129	91	71	26	41	31	19	18	9	3	2
September, .	249	134	115	78	27	54	37	20	17	11	4	1
Totals, . . .	779	420	359	255	78	165	111	73	52	28	13	4

Of the foregoing number, there were born in

Ireland, . . . . .	345
Massachusetts, (mostly of foreign parents,) .	249
England, . . . . .	47
British Provinces, . . . . .	37
Scotland, . . . . .	21
Maine, . . . . .	18
New York, . . . . .	17
New Hampshire, . . . . .	13
Rhode Island, . . . . .	6
Maryland, . . . . .	5
Other States, . . . . .	8
Germany and France, 3 each, . . . . .	6
Russia, Italy, and West Indies, 1 each, . . .	3
Unknown, . . . . .	4

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779

In the house at commencement of the term, 809

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1,588

Deaths, . . . . .	76
Births, (including stillborn,) . . . . .	34
Average number, . . . . .	811
Present number, . . . . .	822

In closing, permit me to acknowledge the courtesy extended by you when I assumed the duties of my present position, and for the kindly interest manifested so constantly since, both for myself and family,—as also in all that pertains to the comfort of the inmates, and the best interests of the Commonwealth.

THOMAS J. MARSH,  
*Superintendent.*

TEWKSBURY, October 1, 1858.

Dr. THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent. Cr.

1858.		1858.	
June,	To cash paid for supplies, . . .	\$2,551 07	By cash received from State Treasurer, . .
July,	cash paid for supplies, . . .	3,744 57	cash received from State Treasurer, . .
Aug.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	1,674 50	cash received from State Treasurer, . .
Sept.	cash paid for supplies and salaries, .	3,252 30	cash received from State Treasurer, . .
		<u>\$11,222 44</u>	cash received for things sold, &c., . .
			<u>\$11,222 44</u>

THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.

This is to certify that we have examined the above accounts of Thomas J. Marsh with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

E. HUNTINGTON, }  
GEORGE FOSTER, } Inspectors.  
DANA HOLDEN, }

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury:—*

GENTLEMEN,—The Fifth Annual Report of the Medical Department of this institution is now presented. Every year's experience brings up new ideas in the sanitary management of our inmates, and confirms or refutes impressions previously made. In addition to the ordinary matter contained in these reports, I would like to call your attention to one or two subjects legitimately connected with this department, and which deserve the attention of the physician and the philanthropist. The first is the effects of over-crowding the house, as exhibited the past winter. The financial crisis which had just swept the land brought distress not only upon the merchant and moneyed man, but upon the laborer, who, depending upon the proceeds of his daily toil to furnish his family with the necessaries of life, was left suddenly without employment, and, in consequence, has in very many cases been driven to the choice of the evils of starvation, private charity, or the almshouse. The result to us of this state of things was, that for a few months during the winter our institution was overrun with numbers. The house, capable of holding not more than ten hundred without great inconvenience, to say nothing of the health of the inmates, last winter gave shelter to twelve hundred, on an average, for three months. During this time, as may be easily seen, the rooms were crowded to their utmost capacity. The adults and larger children, who were out in the fresh air daily, lived through the winter with comparatively little detriment to their health. But the nurseries, containing nearly as many women as should ordinarily be put in rooms of their size, had



in addition as many infants and small children as adults. These children, on account of their tender age, or other reasons, having seldom had an opportunity to leave their rooms during the winter, began towards spring to show decided evidences of that unhealthy condition caused by breathing vitiated air. Just at this time a severe endemic of measles broke out in the house among this enfeebled class of children. The hospital wards were soon filled with patients, and three other large rooms were set apart for the sick, and every convenience possible under the circumstances was rendered to assuage their sufferings. The older children attacked by the disease, who had had daily out-door exercise, got up well, with one or two exceptions ; but the younger, who had been confined in-doors, as above explained, suffered severely. Of the whole number—two hundred and nineteen—who had measles, six died in the acute stage, and twenty others lingered, some for weeks, and some for months, dropping away with complicated maladies ; while others, dating their sickness from the measles as the starting point of their trouble, slowly recovered. My attention was directed to this subject at the time, and on investigation it was found that the largest number of these secondary deaths occurred in patients from those rooms that had been most crowded with mothers and their little children during the winter.

The other subject to which I would refer is the mortality of our motherless infants. Most of these, no doubt, have mothers living, who have sent them to the almshouse by some one of the following expedients :—The mother may have abandoned her infant in the street, or left it with some family, without providing for its board ; or, through the assistance of some friend, or *would be* benevolent individual, she may have obtained a situation at service, while the child, in each case, is sent to the almshouse, to almost certain death. Or she may have absconded from the institution, leaving her infant to its fate. No less than forty of these almshouse orphans, as they may properly be termed, have died the past year ; thirty-two of which were less than one year of age, the others between one and two. No recorded statistics are at hand, but probably not more than three per cent. of these orphans, of an age less than one year when they enter the almshouse, live.

There are two great difficulties in rearing them, neither of which can be easily remedied. The first lies in the necessity of requiring inmates, who have no regard whatever for the welfare of these children, to take care of them by day and by night—work they often complain of as exceedingly irksome. The consequence of this forced care is that the child will be neglected upon every possible occasion. The other difficulty is the artificial food with which the younger of these children are obliged to be fed. It is a hard matter to bring up a child without that nutriment which nature provides, when the best of care and attention can be given. Is it, therefore, any wonder that these infants, living upon unnatural food, and at the same time receiving unwilling care from their attendants, should nearly or quite all die?

The annexed tables show, under their respective heads, such facts as could be conveniently arranged. The number of recorded cases of sickness is one thousand eight hundred and forty-three. The average number on the sick list has been one hundred and sixty-four. Of this number there were fifty-eight men, forty-seven women, and fifty-nine children. The largest number at any time three hundred and three, and the smallest number one hundred and twenty-five.

The percentage of deaths to the whole number of persons in the house during the past year has been larger than during the ten months preceding, but less than any other year since the opening of the institution, as the following table will show. This table may not exhibit the true state of the health of the house during the years reported, for the reason that in some years more fatally diseased and moribund cases are admitted than others. But it gives, perhaps, as good an idea of the subject as any thing that could be presented. The basis of calculation has been the whole number of inmates in and admitted to the house during the time for which the percentage was made, and each period taken separately. It also shows, for the last three periods, the number of cases of sickness on record, and the percentage of deaths on this basis. During the first and second periods these records were imperfect, therefore no reliable estimate could be made upon them.

*Whole Number of Persons in, and admitted to, the Institution  
during the period of the*

	1st Report, 7 Months.	2d Report, 12 Months.	3d Report, 12 Months.	4th Report, 10 Months.	5th Report, 12 Months.
Whole number of inmates, .	2,193	3,150	2,457	2,017	3,586
Whole number of deaths in each period, . . . .	161	280	193	107	227
Percentage of deaths on this basis for each period, .	7.34	8.89	7.85	5.30	6.33
Number of cases of sickness on record for the last three periods, . . . .	—	—	1,675	994	1,843
Percentage of deaths on this basis, . . . . .	—	—	12.12	10.76	12.31

The births, as will be seen by the table, have been about the usual annual number. Of the ninety-seven mothers confined the past year, three have died in childbed ; one from puerperal fever, one from inflammation of lungs, and one from puerperal mania. In the last case the birth was premature.

In closing this my fifth report, I would renew my thanks for your kindness, and hope the present prosperous condition of the institution under your inspection may long continue.

JONATHAN BROWN,

*Physician.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, {  
October 1, 1858. }



TABLE No. 1,

*Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Alms-house, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1857, to September 30, 1858, with the Numbers for each Month, and the names of the principal Diseases.*

DISEASES,	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Abscess, . . . . .	43	2	5	5	2	7	—	—	10	1	1	7	3
<i>Alimentary Canal, Diseases of—</i>													
Cholera Infantum, . . . . .	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	4
Cancrum Oris, . . . . .	32	1	1	1	1	4	9	4	2	3	1	3	2
Diarrhoea, . . . . .	101	2	5	5	7	4	20	12	2	7	7	10	12
Dysentery, . . . . .	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
<i>Other Diseases of Alimentary Canal,</i>													
Debility, . . . . .	49	5	1	3	2	1	10	3	1	4	7	6	6
Dropsy, . . . . .	121	10	11	11	4	8	10	9	14	17	11	5	13
Eye, Diseases of, . . . . .	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1
Fever, Diseases of, . . . . .	269	12	13	6	9	15	22	22	40	32	30	45	23
Fever, Ephemeral, . . . . .	117	14	4	4	11	14	14	12	7	15	7	8	8
Typhoid, . . . . .	38	1	4	4	4	6	5	6	2	2	3	2	3
Intermittent, . . . . .	14	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	2	3	—
Intemperance, . . . . .	24	1	3	3	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	6	5
<i>Nervous Centres, Diseases of—</i>													
Hydrocephalus, . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	3	1	—
Delirium Tremens, . . . . .	38	3	3	3	—	1	1	2	7	5	4	7	2
Palsy, . . . . .	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—
<i>Other Diseases of Nervous Centres,</i>													
Marasmus, . . . . .	30	—	—	—	1	6	4	3	3	1	3	2	5
Puerperal, . . . . .	38	2	2	3	5	5	3	1	4	1	1	4	7
	97	9	3	3	12	10	4	8	3	13	14	6	12









TABLE No. 3,

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Alms-house, Tewksbury, during each Month, from October 1, 1857, to September 30, 1858, with the Sex, Twins, Stillborn, and the Birthplace of the Mothers; with a Recapitulation.*

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Twins.	Stillborn.	Birthplace of Mothers.				
						Ireland.	United States.	British Prov.	England.	Other Countries.
October, . . . . .	9	7	2	-	-	8	-	-	1	-
November, . . . . .	3	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
December, . . . . .	3	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
January, . . . . .	12	8	4	-	1	8	-	1	-	3
February, . . . . .	10	7	3	-	2	9	1	-	-	-
March, . . . . .	4	1	3	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
April, . . . . .	8	6	2	-	1	8	-	-	-	-
May, . . . . .	4	2	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
June, . . . . .	13	3	10	-	2	10	2	-	-	1
July, . . . . .	14	3	11	-	2	11	2	-	-	1
August, . . . . .	5	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	1
September, . . . . .	12	6	6	-	-	8	3	1	-	-
Totals, . . . . .	97	48	49	-	9	77	9	3	2	6
RECAPITULATION.										
Births from May 1, to Dec. 1, 1854, .	62	35	27	2	5	51	6	1	1	2
Dec. 1, '54, to Dec. 1, '55,	105	53	52	4	10	73	12	10	4	4
Dec. 1, '55, to Dec. 1, '56,	80	41	39	6	7	62	4	7	2	2
Dec. 1, '56, to Oct. 1, '57,	51	25	26	2	7	36	6	4	3	1
Whole number of Births since the opening of the Institution, . . .	395	202	193	14	38	299	37	25	12	15



CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :—*

GENTLEMEN,—The peculiar financial features of the past year, which have brought so many people into straightened circumstances, forced them to the door of charity, and in the end thrown them upon the Commonwealth for support, have rendered the duties of your official position more arduous and responsible, as they have, also, those of nearly all persons holding an official relation to our State almshouses.

This, perhaps, is equally true of the Chaplain as of any officer, inasmuch as an unusually large number of worthy and respectable people, who justly deserve and ought to receive a large amount of sympathy, have been compelled, as a last resort, to come to the almshouse. With many of these this very unexpected change in their fortune has proved a severe trial, and the only immediate cause of their continuing a single day inmates of a charitable institution is stern necessity. Then it has been more manifest than in any former year (and it has been enough so for several years) that the chapel of our institution is entirely inadequate to meet the want of the multitude who are gathered here during some portions of the year. For several months of the year 1857-8, as you well know, there was an average of about twelve hundred persons in our institution; and during that time not more than *one-third* of the inmates who *ought*, and by the rules of the institution *are required*, to attend religious service, could be accommodated. To this want I desire to call your attention; and not more because it actually excludes a large number of inmates from the religious instructions of the institution, than because it furnishes a ready excuse to all who are disposed, on the slight-

est pretence, to transgress wholesome regulations. Under these circumstances it is hardly necessary for me to state that our religious services have been generally well attended, and that our place of worship has occasionally been crowded to its utmost capacity. It is proper to add here, that the regular exercises of the Sabbath are a morning and evening service, and Sabbath school in the afternoon.

Our Sabbath school is not only the most attractive, but, we believe, the most important of our exercises. There is much encouragement to instruct children. Their minds are plastic, easily impressed, and it is but reasonable to expect a harvest, notwithstanding the many adverse influences that may hereafter be applied to them. During the past year our Sabbath school has been conducted more successfully than in any former year; and I take pleasure in stating that much credit is due several of the officers, and particularly the Superintendents, Isaac H. Meserve and Thomas J. Marsh, Esqrs., and Dr. Brown, the Resident Physician, and Miss Barber, and Mr. Bailey, who have voluntarily, cheerfully, and faithfully served the children. Besides of late we have had the very valuable addition of a number of lady teachers from the neighborhood. Aided by so many faithful laborers, I can but hope that hundreds of these poor children will be permanently benefited.

The week day school, under the direction and instruction of the same excellent teachers, Misses Barber and Hussy, the past year, as the preceding one, has been prosperous. The teachers have been untiring in their efforts, have labored in season and out of season, and, beyond all question, have labored successfully. The school has been very large,—for two teachers averaging two hundred scholars.

In my last report I referred particularly to the evening religious service, which had previously been established by the late excellent Superintendent, Mr. Meserve; and it is pleasant to record its continuance. Mr. Marsh, in assuming the duties and responsibilities of Superintendent, has taken hold of this work earnestly, and in the true spirit of a moralist and a Christian. Upon such a work too high an estimate can hardly be placed.

It is gratifying to add, that as formerly in all my work as Chaplain I enjoyed the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the

ex-Superintendent, so now there is no lack of kindly feeling and earnest effort on the part of Hon. Thomas J. Marsh, the new Superintendent.

In closing this report, permit me, gentlemen, to express my high consideration for the interest you have steadily manifested in the educational, moral, and religious, as well as the physical and financial condition of the institution under your care.

J. M. BURTT,

*Chaplain.*





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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT TEWKSBURY.

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OCTOBER, 1859.

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BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1859.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency N. P. BANKS, Governor, and the Honorable Council.*

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, beg leave herewith to present their Sixth Annual Report.

At no period since the establishment of the institution, have its affairs been in a more prosperous and satisfactory condition. A systematic course of culture and improvement of the farm, pursued from the beginning, has been persistently carried forward the past year, promising ample remuneration in an increased amount of the fruits of the earth. The chief executive officers of the institution, the Superintendent and Matron, have been indefatigable in the discharge of their responsible duties, and all their disbursements of the public money have, in our judgment, been economically made, and with a constant regard to the absolute wants of the house. The inmates who are able to work have been made to work, and each according to his strength and ability, while the sick and infirm have been duly and kindly cared for.

Many minor improvements, having reference to convenience and orderly arrangement in the surroundings of the house, have been made by our own help, and without any outlay of money. Other improvements of a more important character, but coming within the spirit of the 177th chapter of the Acts

of 1859, have been effected. These we deem worthy of mention in this connection. The want of a full and ample supply of water, for all seasons of the year, has been felt to be a serious evil, and one that is inherent in the locality. There is no near and unfailing resource that can conveniently be made available. It has been attempted to remedy the evil by multiplying the number of wells on the premises. Nevertheless, there has been no year, we believe, when it has not been found necessary, at its dryest season, to transport this essential element from a distance, for a part, at least, of each day's supply. During the last summer, two yoke of oxen and five men were employed in this service, for an entire month, and the house was necessarily often left without the means on hand of extinguishing fire, if it had broken out. To meet this exigency, in some degree, we have provided cisterns, built of concrete, of a capacity of over 16,000 gallons, to be filled from the roof of the main structure, at an expense of \$305.90.

In view of danger from fire, and the appalling horrors that, in all human probability, would result from a conflagration, we have deemed it an imperative duty to provide still further securities in this direction. Being already furnished with an entire steam apparatus, we have caused to be procured and set up a double acting force pump, together with 500 feet of hose, by means of which water can be conducted to any part of the building. These, with the necessary expense of setting, amounted to \$450.

After heating the house in all needful parts, and supplying, also, the steam required for culinary and washing purposes, there was still found an excess running to waste. We have rendered this surplus available for propelling a small grist mill, and have therein made a very appreciable saving, at a cost of \$332.33.

In an institution like this, where so many of the inmates are infants and children of tender years, the article of milk is an important, and, as the detail of our expenditures will show, a costly item. With the design and hope of economizing in this particular, it was deemed expedient to furnish the house, in part, at least, from our own cows, and hence arose the necessity of several alterations in the arrangements of the barn, some of them, however, being desirable on other grounds. The work



was done, by our own help, at an expense of \$350 for lumber. About twenty cows have been kept since the spring, but inasmuch as the most expensive part of the year is yet to come, we deem it premature to attempt a statement of the result of the experiment.

Other expenditures have been considered needful for the health and comfort of the officers and inmates of the house, and also for the safer keeping of the property of the State. Under this head may be named the relaying of decayed drains, originally constructed of perishable materials, by permanent ones of concrete, a change in the structure and location of some of the out buildings, and fitting up others for the storage of carts, wagons and agricultural implements, for coal houses, &c., amounting in all to \$456.10.

We beg leave to call your special attention to the very satisfactory report of the Resident Physician, herewith submitted, as to the state of his department. We make this call the more earnestly, from the fact that utterance has been given to most exaggerated statements, touching the sanitary condition of these institutions, that if not contradicted might work an unjust prejudice against them. Every one who has taken the pains to inform himself in regard to the State almshouses, knows that however some innocent persons, made poor through the force of circumstances beyond their control,—some women left with families of little children,—some honest and worthy, on whom disease has laid a heavy hand, have sought refuge therein, the great majority of the adult parties consists of the victims of intemperance and debauchery. All ages, from the poor motherless child of two days to the octogenarian paralytic, are here sheltered. All forms and types of disease are here illustrated. It appears that there have been in the house, the past year, 3,026 persons, and there have been 162 deaths,—a trifle over five per cent.,—and it appears, also, from a careful examination of the records, that of the 162 who died, 101 entered the house sick with the disease that terminated their lives. So far, then, from this statement of facts furnishing just occasion of reproach against the institution, it speaks volumes in favor of the judicious management of the hospital, and the great regard had to cleanliness, ventilation and diet. If these same three thousand persons had been left to such chance relief as they

might have found outside the almshouse, or if they had been cared for as they would have been before the existence of the State almshouses, does any one believe a better result would have followed?

As State pauperism itself assumes its gigantic proportions chiefly from the fact that it is concentrated mainly at three or four points in the Commonwealth, when in truth there is no more of it than while it was scattered broadcast over the State, so an aggregate of deaths that appears formidable when viewed from a single stand point, would neither be a subject of notice or remark if distributed through all the cities and towns from whence the paupers originally came.

In the last Annual Report we called the attention of your excellency to the necessity of further accommodations for insane and demented men, a class we are constantly receiving. It is the policy of the Commonwealth to support this description of paupers in the State almshouses, otherwise they would fill up the insane hospitals. They can as well be cared for here as there, and at less expense to the State. To do this, however, some further accommodations are required. We feel bound to recommend, as we have heretofore, that the present school-room be appropriated for the hopelessly insane and demented. It is injurious to them, as well as to the sane inmates, to be promiscuously mingled together. If any of them, as often happens, require personal restraint, there is no way of applying it without a resort to the cells, which are designed as places of discipline and punishment of offenders. To effect this improvement, it will be necessary to erect an inexpensive structure for chapel and school purposes.

We beg leave to call your attention to the full and satisfactory report of the Superintendent of the institution, giving in detail all the important statistics relating thereto. Especially we ask your favorable consideration of his suggestion of the importance of a new barn. His experience has dictated the necessity of the improvement.

The schools are now in a flourishing condition, the teachers exhibiting a commendable zeal and diligence in the discharge of their duties.

Permanent places have been found the past year for sixty-nine minors, male and female. The Chaplain's report is herewith presented.

We also submit, in a table annexed, the statement required by the one hundred and seventy-seventh chapter of the Acts of 1859.

In justice to the subordinate officers of the institution we bear our testimony to the general fidelity with which they have filled their several trusts.

E. HUNTINGTON,  
GEO. FOSTER,  
DANA HOLDEN,

*Inspectors,*

Agreeable to the statute of this Commonwealth, the following table is presented :

Live stock on farm, . . . . .	\$3,709 12
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	3,394 09
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	1,918 79
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, . . . . .	3,911 48
Beds and bedding in inmates' department, . . . . .	5,992 30
Other furniture in inmates' department, . . . . .	1,384 50
Personal property of State in Supt's department, . . . . .	1,655 52
Ready made clothing, . . . . .	1,784 94
Dry goods, . . . . .	833 38
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	1,749 14
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	395 00
Fuel, . . . . .	2,857 75
Library, . . . . .	145 00
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	828 87
	<hr/>
	\$30,559 88



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Hon. ELISHA HUNTINGTON, GEORGE FOSTER, and DANA HOLDEN, Esqs., Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present you the following statements of the expenses and condition of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1859, together with the accompanying remarks.

## Estimated amount of Produce raised on the Farm.

500	bushels of	Corn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$500 00
1,500	"	Potatoes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	750 00
24	"	Rye,	.	.	.	.	.	.	24 00
40	"	Peas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
25	"	Beans,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00
25	"	Tomatoes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 75
30	"	Cucumbers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	22 50
150	"	Onions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	112 50
1	ton of	Melons,	.	.	.	.	.	.	40 00
20	"	Carrots,	.	.	.	.	.	.	160 00
40	"	Turnips,	.	.	.	.	.	.	320 00
13	"	English hay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	234 00
3	"	Run hay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
1	"	Straw,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
3	"	Squash,	.	.	.	.	.	.	120 00
3	"	Pumpkins,	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 00
8,000	heads of	Cabbages,	.	.	.	.	.	.	320 00
112½	cords of	Wood,	.	.	.	.	.	.	393 75
6,048	feet of	Lumber,	.	.	.	.	.	.	90 72
		Pork and Veal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,090 74
48,155¼	quarts of	Milk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	775 75

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\$5,127 71

There has been paid, as follows, for

SALARIES.

*Inspectors.*

Elisha Huntington, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	\$100 00	
Expenses, . . . . .	46 20	
	<hr/>	\$146 20
George Foster, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	\$100 00	
Expenses, . . . . .	44 96	
	<hr/>	144 96
Dana Holden, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	\$100 00	
Expenses, . . . . .	44 60	
	<hr/>	144 60
Total, Inspectors, . . . . .		<hr/> \$435 76

*Officers.*

Thomas J. Marsh and wife, Superintendent and Matron, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	\$1,500 00
Jonathan Brown, Physician, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	800 00
E. Huntington, Consulting Physician, from July 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	125 00
G. G. Bumpus and wife, assistants, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	450 00
J. M. Burt, Chaplain, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	400 00
T. P. Bartlett and wife, watchman and laundress, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	400 00
John R. Smith, shoemaker, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	312 00
W. W. Abbott, engineer, from October 1, 1858, to December 31, 1858, . . . . .	75 00
Lemuel Farnum, engineer, from January 1 to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	225 00
David Bickford, farmer, from October 1, 1858, to March 31, 1859, . . . . .	150 00
James Poor, farmer, from March 28 to Sept. 30, 1859, . . . . .	154 00
W. H. W. Hinds, clerk, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	270 00
Luman F. Brown, teamster, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	240 00
Charles H. Waterhouse, cook, from October 1, 1858, to February 28, 1859, . . . . .	100 00
G. G. Jones, cook, from March 28 to Sept. 30, 1859, . . . . .	122 67

John A. Nute, assistant-farmer, from October 1, 1858, to May 1, 1859, . . . . .	\$140 00	
Horace P. Holt, assistant-farmer, from April 25 to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	103 33	
James R. Bailey, in charge of boys, from October 1, 1858, to March 31, 1859, . . . . .	120 00	
Isaac H. Page, in charge of boys, from April 1 to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	120 00	
Clara Nutting, nurse, from October 1, 1858, to May 25, 1859, . . . . .	166 28	
Nancy Foster, nurse, from May 5 to Sept. 30, 1859, .	75 86	
Mary Barber, teacher, from October 1, 1858, to Sep- tember, 30, 1859, . . . . .	156 00	
Delia M. Hussey, teacher, from October 1, 1858, to July 30, 1859, . . . . .	130 00	
Isabella Holden, teacher, from August 28 to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	13 71	
Hannah G. Kimball, seamstress, from August 22 to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	16 71	
Abby F. Clark, seamstress, from October 1, 1858, to July 31, 1859, . . . . .	129 00	
Almira C. Wetherbee, cook, from October 1 to Decem- ber 31, 1859, . . . . .	39 00	
Mary J. Anderson, cook, from July 24 to September 30, 1859, . . . . .	29 14	
Susan M. Banks, laundress, from June 27 to Septem- ber 30, 1859, . . . . .	40 71	
Sundry persons, . . . . .	48 50	
Total for Officers, . . . . .	<hr/> \$6,651 91	
Total paid out for Inspectors and Officers, .	\$7,087 67	
Flour, . . . . .	\$6,796 00	
Meats and provisions, . . . . .	5,676 16	
West India goods, . . . . .	4,316 00	
Dry goods, . . . . .	2,822 67	
Improvements, . . . . .	2,927 53	
Milk, . . . . .	2,208 97	
Stock, . . . . .	1,915 00	
Grain, . . . . .	1,785 90	
Freight, . . . . .	*1,696 49	
Coal and wood, . . . . .	1,652 65	
Hay, straw and pasturage, . . . . .	1,280 49	
Potatoes and beans, . . . . .	1,155 88	
Shoe stock, . . . . .	1,155 32	
Soap and soap stock, . . . . .	961 78	

\* Of this amount \$1,069.12 was paid for the transportation of 478½ tons of coal from Rondout, New York, to the almshouse.

Butter, cheese and eggs, . . . . .	\$903 75
Repairs, . . . . .	801 32
Lumber, . . . . .	320 94
Crackers and buns, . . . . .	766 19
Fresh and salt fish, . . . . .	756 21
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	566 48
Paints, oil and glass, . . . . .	433 66
Medicines and surgical apparatus, . . . . .	431 34
Hardware, . . . . .	394 18
Furniture, . . . . .	375 12
Wooden ware, brooms and brushes, . . . . .	239 54
Hats and caps, . . . . .	231 31
Smith work, . . . . .	313 65
Agricultural tools and seeds, . . . . .	181 77
Crockery, . . . . .	150 38
School books and stationery, . . . . .	108 65
Guano, ashes and plaster, . . . . .	86 91
Tin ware, . . . . .	71 20
Sand, . . . . .	64 00
Lime and cement, . . . . .	56 34
Library, . . . . .	50 00
Postage, . . . . .	39 98
Hops, . . . . .	22 84
Spectacles, . . . . .	18 00
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	66 62
	<hr/>
	\$43,801 22
Total amount paid out, . . . . .	50,888 89
Articles on hand October 1, 1858, . . . . .	11,792 50
	<hr/>
	\$62,681 39

From this should be deducted for estimate of produce

on hand, as per Inventory of Inspectors, . . . . .	\$3,394 09
W. I. goods and provisions, . . . . .	1,749 14
Wood and coal, . . . . .	2,857 75
Ready made clothing, . . . . .	1,784 94
Dry goods, . . . . .	833 38
Medicines and surgical apparatus, . . . . .	395 00
Live stock on farm, . . . . .	3,709 12
Farming utensils, carriages and harnesses, . . . . .	1,918 79
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	828 87
Cash received for board, and articles sold, . . . . .	1,751 83
Improvements, . . . . .	2,927 53
Transportation of paupers, . . . . .	566 48
Bills paid, reported unpaid last year, . . . . .	994 24
Furniture for Superintendent's department, . . . . .	375 12
	<hr/>
	24,086 28

Making the net sum for the support of inmates, . . . . . \$38,594 61

Being \$49.54 for each pauper one year, or 95 cents per week.



Number in the house at the commencement of the year, 822

Admitted during the year, . . . . . 2,204

Of this number there were admitted from

Boston, . . . . .	978
Lowell, . . . . .	304
Tewksbury, . . . . .	161
Salem, . . . . .	76
Lawrence, . . . . .	71
Charlestown, . . . . .	56
Cambridge, . . . . .	50
Newburyport, . . . . .	27
Lynn and Chelsea, 25 each, . . . . .	50
Andover, . . . . .	22
Somerville, . . . . .	17
Waltham, . . . . .	16
Haverhill, . . . . .	13
Gloucester, . . . . .	11
Winchester, . . . . .	10
Newton, . . . . .	9
Hospital at Worcester, and S. Danvers, 8 each, . . . . .	16
Shirley and Westford, 7 each, . . . . .	14
House of correction, E. Cambridge and Medford, 6 each, . . . . .	12
Acton, Billerica, Malden, North Andover and Danvers, 5 each, . . . . .	25
Boxford, Carlisle, Georgetown, Lexington, Middleton, S. almshouse, Monson, 4 each, . . . . .	24
Brighton, Chelmsford, Dracut, Framingham, Melrose, Reading, Stoneham and Tyngsborough, 3 each, . . . . .	24
Hopkinton, Marlborough, Methuen, Marblehead, Natick, Pepperell, Wenham, Wilmington and West Cambridge, 2 each, . . . . .	18
Amesbury, Burlington, Groton, Lincoln, N. Reading, Palmer, State Industrial School, Lancaster, Topsfield, Stowe, Watertown and Woburn, 1 each, . . . . .	11
Born in house, . . . . .	58
Transient, . . . . .	131
Total, . . . . .	— 2,204

The following table will show the number admitted each month, age when admitted, and sex :

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
October, . .	227	134	93	79	20	45	38	16	19	7	2	1
November, .	287	186	101	51	38	65	65	35	14	17	2	—
December, .	224	157	67	40	25	55	44	35	18	4	2	1
January, . .	178	126	52	32	24	49	34	23	10	4	1	1
February, .	120	80	40	16	20	32	19	20	9	1	3	—
March, . .	154	86	68	40	18	43	25	17	6	3	2	—
April, . . .	128	68	60	33	14	30	16	21	9	3	1	1
May, . . .	186	102	84	50	10	51	24	15	17	15	3	1
June, . . .	143	80	63	39	19	23	25	18	8	6	2	3
July, . . .	169	89	80	48	23	30	31	12	11	9	4	1
August, . .	162	87	75	49	14	35	24	14	13	8	5	—
September, .	226	131	95	66	26	47	41	25	10	6	4	1
Totals, . .	2,204	1,326	878	543	251	505	386	251	144	83	31	10

Of the foregoing number there were born in

Ireland, . . . . .	967
Massachusetts, (mostly of foreign parents,) .	584
England, . . . . .	176
British Provinces, . . . . .	107
Scotland, . . . . .	71
Maine, . . . . .	69
New Hampshire, . . . . .	51
New York, . . . . .	32
Germany, . . . . .	21
Vermont, . . . . .	19
Rhode Island, . . . . .	16
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	13
France and Connecticut, 9 each, . . . . .	18

Virginia, . . . . .	5
All other States, . . . . .	20
At sea, . . . . .	4
Western Islands and Italy, 3 each, . . . . .	6
Wales and Sweden, 2 each, . . . . .	4
Africa, Spain, Switzerland and W. I., 1 each, . . . . .	4
Unknown, . . . . .	17
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	2,204

Deaths, . . . . .	162
Births, (including stillborn,) . . . . .	65
Average number, . . . . .	779
Present number, . . . . .	635

I wish to call your attention to the urgent need we have for enlarged storage accommodations. I would recommend that an additional barn be built, say, sixty by forty feet, with twenty feet posts, under the whole of which there should be a cellar suitable for the storage of vegetables raised upon the farm. The cellar I could have dug and stoned by the inmates during the winter. The expense for lumber, slating, &c., would probably not exceed eight hundred dollars. Should the above meet your approval, I respectfully request you to ask the legislature for a sum sufficient to enable me to build such barn.

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to thank you for the uniform kindness and support which I have received at your hands during the year.

THOS. J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

TEWKSBURY, October 1, 1859.

DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent. CR.

1858.	To cash paid for supplies, . . .	1858.	By cash received of State Treasurer, . . .		\$3,979 24
Oct.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Oct.	By cash received of State Treasurer, . . .		3,741 61
Nov.		Nov.	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	\$9,948 74	
Dec.	cash paid for supplies, &c., . . .	Dec.	cash received for articles sold, and board, . . .	558 24	10,506 98
	cash paid for salaries of Inspectors, (not on schedule,) . . .		cash received from State Treasurer, (not on schedule,) . . .		121 65
1859.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	1859.	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		1,861 96
Jan.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Jan.	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		2,935 37
Feb.	cash paid for supplies, &c., . . .	Feb.	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		4,684 50
Mar.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Mar.	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		4,262 73
April,	cash paid for supplies, . . .	April,	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		1,370 30
May,	cash paid for supplies, &c., . . .	May,	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		3,569 12
June,	cash paid for supplies, . . .	June,	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		4,672 24
July,	cash paid for supplies, . . .	July,	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .	5,857 07	2,132 03
Aug.		Aug.	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		
Sept.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Sept.	cash received for articles sold, and board, . . .	1,193 59	7,050 66
					<u>\$50,888 39</u>

THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.

This is to certify that we have examined the above accounts of Thomas J. Marsh with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

E. HUNTINGTON, }  
 GEORGE FOSTER, } Inspectors.  
 DANA HOLDEN, }



## , PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—The time having arrived to prepare the Sixth Annual Report of the hospital department of this institution, I cheerfully comply, and present the following, with the accompanying tables.

The house, in the main, has been healthy during the past year. We have had nothing like an epidemic, unless the few cases of purulent ophthalmia, last winter, might be so termed. The children, particularly during the summer months, have had less than the heretofore average amount of sickness. The small number of cases of severe disease, occurring among the permanent inmates of the house during the year, has given prominence to the fact, that a large proportion of our patients have been brought to the almshouse while sick. From the nature of the case it is to be expected that, as a last resort, the poor with broken down constitutions and incurable diseases, will be sent to the almshouse.

Very many of our fatal cases can be traced directly to a course of excessive dissipation and debauchery. Many of our *motherless infants*, as was shown last year, die. Idiotic and scrofulous children are sent here to linger out the remnant of a miserable existence. The length of time fatal cases remain in the institution before death occurs, varies in different patients. Some have died on the way to the house, others on the day of admission, and others remain sick for days, and some for months. During the past year, nine have died within three days of their admission ; fourteen, between three and ten days ; twenty-nine, between ten and thirty-days ; thirty-four, between thirty and sixty days ; and seventy-six were inmates over two months at the time of death. These numbers include those who were

taken sick in the house, as well as those who were sent in diseased.

In this connection, the question of the proper time to remove sick persons to the almshouse, may be referred to. It is sometimes a serious question to the patient, and errors in judgment undoubtedly happen to the injury of the sick. Some of our patients, with chronic diseases, are benefited by the change ; others are not affected at all, bearing the fatigue of removal without complaint or seeming disturbance ; others again are more or less injured. These remarks are made in consequence of observing, occasionally, a case of the latter class. Of these cases, the past year, I will mention two, both of which were removed to the almshouse during the sickest stage of typhoid fever. The first was a woman, thirty years of age. She had been sick two weeks, and was moved in a carriage about twelve miles, and died in four days after admission. The second was a servant girl, nineteen years of age. She, also, had been sick two weeks, and was moved in the cars about thirty miles, and died in twelve days from the time of admission. The error in these cases was, I think, in the time selected for the removal. Had they been sent at the outset of the disease, or had they remained where they were, until convalescence was fairly established, no injury, in all probability, would have followed.

The plan of the tables annexed, and numbered one, two, and three, is the same as last year. From these, it will be seen, that the whole number of cases of sickness has been thirteen hundred and twenty-seven ; the number of deaths, one hundred and sixty-two ; and of births, sixty-five. The average number on the sick list, during the year, has been one hundred and forty-eight ; of men, fifty-six ; of women, forty ; of children, fifty-two.

I return my sincere thanks to those officers who have assisted me in this department ; also, to the Superintendent and Matron, having received from them uniform coöperation and kindness.

Allow me here to express to you my gratitude for the continuation of that good feeling which has so long existed.

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, Oct. 1, 1859.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, with the Number for each Month, and the Names of the principal Diseases.

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Anæmia, . . . . .	8	1	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	1
Debility, . . . . .	57	5	3	9	6	3	7	6	7	2	1	3	—
Dropsy, . . . . .	9	—	4	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
Intemperance, . . . . .	57	3	1	—	—	2	6	6	5	1	6	12	8
Lead Poison, . . . . .	5	1	3	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
Marasmus, . . . . .	18	1	3	1	6	2	3	4	9	—	2	—	—
Puerperal, . . . . .	63	5	3	4	—	—	—	1	4	8	6	7	5
Rheumatism, . . . . .	16	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	4	3	2	—	1
<i>Alimentary Canal, Diseases of—</i>													
Cancerum Oris, . . . . .	36	2	4	1	3	5	6	2	3	5	—	5	—
Cholera Infantum, . . . . .	10	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
Cholera Morbus, . . . . .	16	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—
Diarrhœa, . . . . .	44	7	4	1	2	1	1	2	5	3	3	11	4
Dysentery, . . . . .	9	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Irritation of Stomach, . . . . .	44	3	3	5	3	1	5	7	3	8	3	3	—
Other Diseases of Alimentary Canal,													
Fever, Ephemeral, . . . . .	12	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	3
Intermittent, . . . . .	57	3	13	6	5	6	4	7	2	2	3	3	—
Typhoid, . . . . .	8	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
	16	2	3	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—



TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
<i>Nervous Centres, Diseases of—</i>													
Delirium Tremens, . . . . .	30	1	—	5	2	2	3	—	4	3	5	4	1
Hydrocephalus, . . . . .	10	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	—
Hysteria, . . . . .	8	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Palsy, . . . . .	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Nervous Centres, . . . . .	19	2	3	4	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia, . . . . .	169	7	25	23	18	11	10	20	4	4	15	23	9
“ Purulent, . . . . .	42	—	—	15	8	3	4	—	—	2	2	3	5
<i>Respiratory Organs, Diseases of—</i>													
Influenza, . . . . .	51	1	11	6	11	11	5	1	2	1	—	1	1
Phthisis, . . . . .	77	5	2	5	10	7	7	8	6	11	2	7	7
Pleurisy, . . . . .	11	2	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia, . . . . .	25	2	4	4	5	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pertussis, . . . . .	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs, . . . . .	6	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Skin, Diseases of—</i>													
Erysipelas, . . . . .	12	1	2	—	1	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Roseola, . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	—
Tinea Capitis, . . . . .	25	3	5	1	6	1	2	1	2	2	2	—	—
Scabies, . . . . .	22	—	3	1	2	5	2	4	1	—	1	2	2
Varicella, . . . . .	9	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Skin, . . . . .	11	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2



Surgical Diseases—		23	2	4	—	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	1
Abscess, . . . . .	23	2	4	—	—	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	1
“ Mammary, . . . . .	9	1	—	3	5	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	—
Burns, Bruises, Sprains, &c., . . . . .	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	3	1	—
Cancer, . . . . .	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Fracture of Clavicle, . . . . .	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ Femur, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture of Radius, . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frost Bite, . . . . .	9	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, . . . . .	37	4	6	—	4	4	1	3	4	3	4	1	—
Other Surgical Diseases, . . . . .	21	—	1	—	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	3	2
<i>Urino-genital Organs, Diseases of—</i>													
Gonorrhœa, . . . . .	18	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	4	3	4	—
Syphilis, . . . . .	62	6	8	5	4	4	6	4	6	3	9	3	4
“ Secondary, . . . . .	30	—	3	1	2	2	3	4	2	2	5	4	1
Other Diseases of Urino-genital Organs, . . . . .	21	2	1	2	2	2	1	5	1	1	—	1	2
Other Diseases, (miscellaneous,) . . . . .	30	—	—	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	1	4
Totals, . . . . .	1,327	81	142	132	149	111	110	102	99	87	102	127	85

TABLE No. 2,

*Showing the Causes of Death, the Whole Number, the Sex, the Month and the Ages of those who have died in the State Alms-house, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859.*

DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
				October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Abscess of Kidney,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE NO. 3,

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, during each Month, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, with the Sex, Twins, Stillborn, and the Birthplace of the Mothers; with a Recapitulation.*

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Twins.	Stillborn.	Birthplace of Mothers.				
						Ireland.	United States.	British Prov.	England.	Other Countries.
October, . . . . .	5	5	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
November, . . . . .	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
December, . . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
January, . . . . .	6	3	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
February, . . . . .	4	—	4	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
March, . . . . .	3	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
April, . . . . .	4	3	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
May, . . . . .	9	3	6	—	—	4	2	1	1	1
June, . . . . .	8	3	5	—	1	5	2	—	—	1
July, . . . . .	6	1	5	—	2	5	1	—	—	—
August, . . . . .	7	3	4	—	—	2	2	1	2	—
September, . . . . .	6	4	2	2	1	3	1	—	1	—
Totals, . . . . .	65	28	37	4	7	38	12	6	4	3
RECAPITULATION.										
Births from May 1, to Dec. 1, 1854, .	62	35	27	2	5	51	6	1	1	2
Dec. 1, '54, to Dec. 1, '55,	105	53	52	4	10	73	12	10	4	4
Dec. 1, '55, to Dec. 1, '56,	80	41	39	6	7	62	4	7	2	2
Dec. 1, '56, to Oct. 1, '57,	51	25	26	2	7	36	6	4	3	1
Oct. 1, '57, to Oct. 1, '58,	97	48	49	—	9	77	9	3	2	6
Whole number since the opening of the Institution, . . . . .	460	230	230	18	45	337	49	31	16	18



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—A merciful Providence has brought us through the vicissitudes of another year, and although facts will not justify a report made up of glowing descriptions of spiritual and moral conquests over innate depravity and actual transgression,—a report which would be extremely gratifying and cheering to every Christian and philanthropist,—still circumstances will allow the satisfaction of believing that labor has not been spent in vain, or strength for naught. Very little can be said in relation to immediate results ; and indeed the condition of a large portion of our inmates is such as to preclude an expectation of that kind ; though it must be confessed that Christian faith ought to rise in triumph when confronted by the most trying discouragements. It may be stated, however, that occasionally an interesting death-bed repentance is witnessed, and an apparently sincere promise of reformation from young men and women is received, but most of all, some of the children now and then give encouraging signs of improvement. Prospectively, however, there is much to cheer us. Faith and hope point to many children of misfortune, on whose plastic minds lessons of biblical instruction have been impressed in our institution that in the end will produce their legitimate results. In some, giving direction to the whole of future life ; in others, bringing about a sudden and thorough reformation, while madly treading the dangerous road of common immorality or high-handed wickedness, and in others resulting in reformation and salvation, when life's sun seemed destined to set in darkness.

The public services of the institution have been the same as in previous years, and have been well attended, subject also to the same inconveniences of limited chapel-room and ill-ventilation, as formerly, and to which reference was particularly made

in last year's report. In some respects the past year is marked by visible improvements, and the credit is mainly due our excellent Superintendent. Formerly none of the officers of the institution, except the Superintendent, were wont to attend constantly chapel services, but the number has increased until nearly all who are not otherwise engaged are among the regular attendants. Besides, formerly we were almost entirely dependent upon the children for singing, but in the course of the past year Captain Marsh, who is himself a good singer, has gathered up all the available singing talent among the officers into a choir, and, by weekly practice, has been successful in furnishing excellent singing for our public religious services.

The Sabbath school, of which I spoke encouragingly last year, has continued to be as interesting as formerly. We have had from 125 to 250 members, varying in proportion to the number of inmates in the institution, and from 15 to 20 teachers. Much credit is due Captain Marsh and several other officers, as also a number of young ladies of the Congregational church, for their constant attendance and valuable service in carrying forward the school.

The same teachers as formerly having in charge the week-day school, until the annual vacation in August, have met with varied success. Since the commencement of the present term, Miss Holden, taking the place of Miss Hussey, resigned, is making a very decided and important effort in the direction of wholesome discipline.

It is gratifying to me to record again the continuance of the evening religious service generally conducted by the Superintendent.

In conclusion, allow me to acknowledge your courtesy to me and your regard for the interests of the people under your inspection.

J. M. BURTT, *Chaplain.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, Oct. 1, 1859.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT TEWKSBURY.

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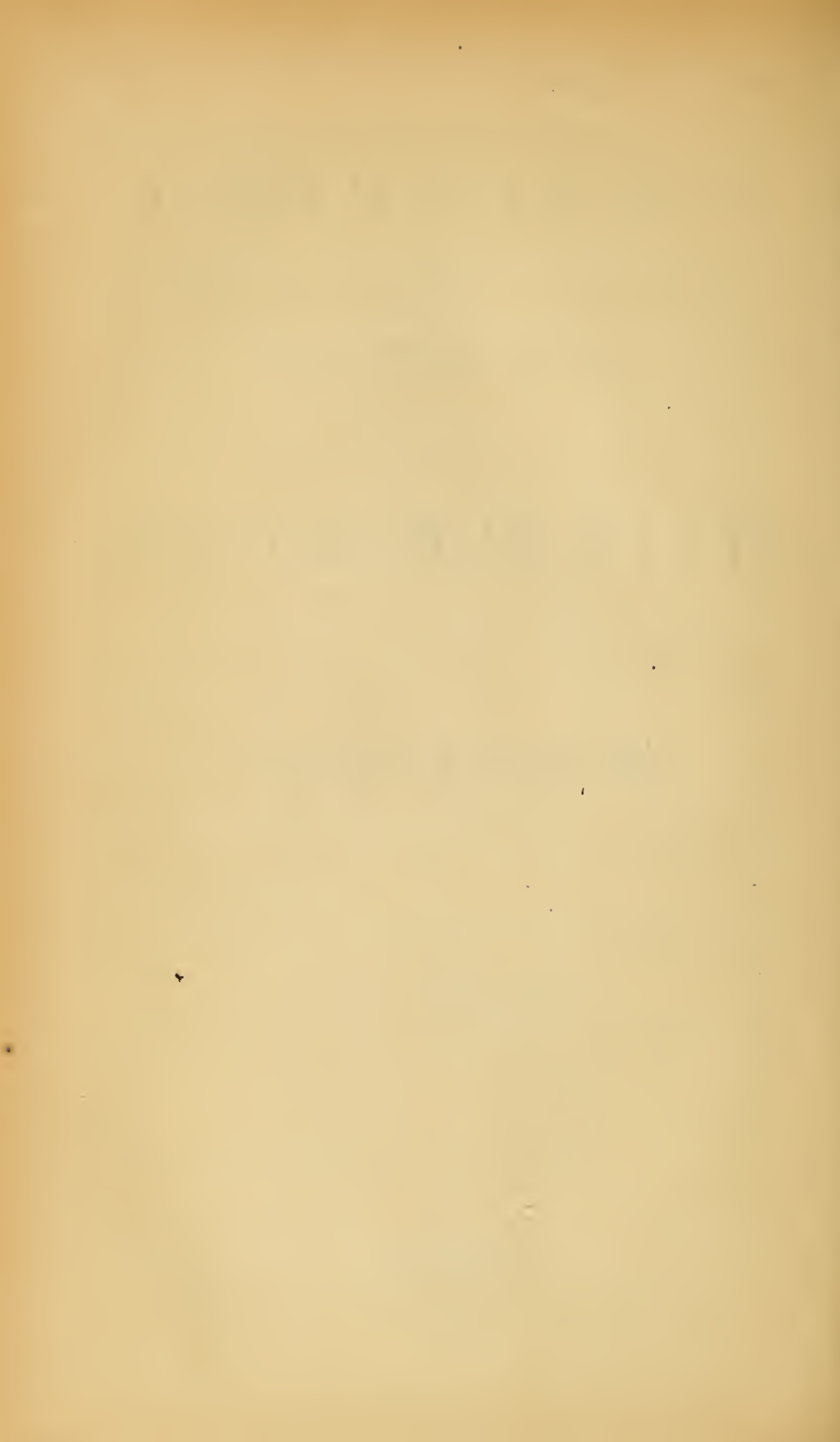
OCTOBER, 1860.

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BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1860.





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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To His Excellency, NATHANIEL P. BANKS, *Governor, and the  
Honorable Council:*

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Tewksbury, beg leave to present their Seventh Annual Report.

The institution has been continued the past year under the efficient superintendence of Hon. Thomas J. Marsh, who, with his excellent lady as Matron, merit our highest commendation for their efficiency and success.

A great amount of labor, mostly by the inmates, has been expended in reclaiming comparatively unproductive land, removing stones and stumps, paving, laying drains; and in the industrial department all the clothing, boots and shoes, for the establishment, are made and repaired. For a detailed statement of the products of the farm and their value, we beg leave to refer you to the very full and satisfactory report of the Superintendent, which is herewith appended. In it may be found an accurate and specific statement of all the expenses of the institution, together with the Superintendent's account current with the Commonwealth; for a statement, also, of admissions to the house—average number of its inmates—ages, cost of each per week, and, in general, for all such facts and statistics as are important to be known.

During the year, some indispensable improvements have been made which may not be inappropriately referred to in this connection.

A barn forty by sixty feet, with twenty feet posts, has been erected for storage purposes. Under the entire building is a nine and one-half feet cemented bottom cellar. The barn is specially designed for grain and vegetables. Great inconvenience had previously been experienced for want of sufficient room to store the products of the farm and the necessary supplies for the house.

Two thousand feet of concrete seven inch pipe have been laid to drain the waste water from the buildings, carrying it to a stone basin for manure purposes. About one thousand feet of stone drain have been laid.

The arrangements contemplated by an Act of the last legislature for supplying the establishment with water, are now nearly completed. Almost three thousand feet of cast iron pipe, a part two and a part three inches, have been extended to a never-failing stream. About midway is a stationed engine and force pump, so that we now hope to fill a desideratum which has existed from the commencement, and occasioned very great trouble, inconvenience and expense. During the dry season in years past, most of the water used has been transported a distance of nearly three-fourths of a mile. Aside from the benefit derived from a constant supply of pure water for ordinary uses, a greater protection is afforded against the dangers of a conflagration.

One hundred and fifty fruit and ornamental trees have been set out, which will, ere long, contribute to the resources and beauty of the place.

The experiment of furnishing milk from the farm has proved an economical and wise measure. Thirty cows are now kept for the purpose, and they furnish an abundant supply for the children and old people, by whom it is freely used. Another advantage of the present arrangement is that the increased quantity of stock stalled on the place will greatly enrich the farm, and render it still more productive.

Your attention is solicited to the detailed and satisfactory report of the Resident Physician, herewith submitted, relative to the state of his department. It appears that there have been in the house the past year twenty-six hundred and seventy-two persons, and there have been one hundred and forty-seven deaths.

The schools are in a flourishing condition, under the tuition of competent male and female teachers, who are indefatigable in their endeavors to benefit the children and youth of penury and misfortune committed to their care. The course of instruction furnished will compare favorably with that of the best public schools in the vicinity, and it affords us pleasure to say that some of the scholars have made rapid proficiency. Amid the physical and mental wrecks which compose the larger proportion of the inmates of the institution occasioning sadness to the visitor, as he turns to the children his sorrow is changed into joy as he sees opened up before them a future of hopefulness. Here they obtain the rudiments of an education, and receive also those moral lessons which it is hoped may give a proper direction to their riper years. Indeed, we feel that this is the only hopeful, redeeming feature of the otherwise gloomy and depressing picture exhibited.

Permanent places have been found the past year for twenty-eight minors, male and female. In all cases before children are indentured, proper vouchers as to the characters of applicants are required, and the Inspectors, either by personal observation, or reliable information, aim to exercise a vigilant watchfulness and trustworthy interest over the young unfortunates falling temporarily under their care.

The Chaplain's Report is herewith presented, giving information relative to the moral and religious instruction furnished, and the condition of his interesting and important field of labor.

We also submit an inventory of the personal property connected with the establishment, as is required by law.

The flourishing condition of business during the past year, demanding labor by infusing animation into every department of human industry, together with the co-operating efforts of the officers with the Alien Commissioners, in fixing settlements for some in the Commonwealth, and in removing others to their homes out of the State, reduced at one time the number of inmates to five hundred—a lower point than has before been reached since the almshouse was established.

It has been a leading object to hire as little help as possible, both in-doors and upon the farm, and to practice in every department a rigid but enlightened economy. A large expenditure is annually required to sustain in a comfortable manner



our proportion of the paupers. We do not intend to invite them to the institution by any undue attractions, but, at the same time, the common feelings of humanity, as well as the charitable policy of the State require that no one sent here, however degraded by personal vice or misfortune, should suffer for the essential comforts of life. And, moreover, it must be borne in mind that by far the largest share of the whole number received are diseased to such an extent, that more expense is necessarily incurred in their maintenance than would be required if they were in tolerable health.

We are aware that the aggregate amount expended by the State for the support of her paupers is large, but the almshouses are now firmly established with all or nearly all necessary conveniences, and by judicious management we believe they will increase in public favor. If the system is not a perfect one, it may be referred to with a great degree of pride and satisfaction, as exhibiting the humane and generous policy of our Commonwealth in providing for destitute foreigners, whether found within her borders in the decrepitude of age, or in the helplessness of infancy and orphanage.

Before closing our Report, justice requires that favorable mention should be made of the subordinate officers of the institution, and we cheerfully bear our testimony to the faithfulness with which they have performed their several duties.

GEORGE FOSTER,  
DANA HOLDEN,  
STEPHEN MANSUR,  
*Inspectors.*



Agreeably to the statutes of the Commonwealth, the following table is presented :

Live stock on farm, . . . . .	\$5,280 00
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	4,240 00
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	1,860 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, . . . . .	4,200 00
Beds and bedding in inmates' department, . . . . .	5,750 00
Other furniture in inmates' department, . . . . .	1,250 00
Furniture in Superintendent's department, . . . . .	1,600 00
Ready made clothing, . . . . .	1,200 00
Dry goods, . . . . .	1,400 00
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	1,542 00
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	400 00
Fuel, . . . . .	2,931 00
Library, . . . . .	100 00
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	625 00
	<hr/>
	\$32,378 00

*List of Officers and their Salaries per year.*

George Foster, Dana Holden, Stephen Mansur, *Inspectors* ;  
\$100 each, and expenses.

Thomas J. Marsh and wife, . . . . .	\$1,500 00
E. Huntington, . . . . .	100 00
Jonathan Brown, . . . . .	800 00
J. M. Burt, . . . . .	400 00
George G. Bumpus and wife, . . . . .	500 00
T. P. Bartlett and wife, . . . . .	400 00
John R. Smith, . . . . .	312 00
W. H. W. Hinds, . . . . .	300 00
James Poor, . . . . .	300 00
Henry A. Bean, . . . . .	300 00
Horace P. Holt, . . . . .	240 00
George Holden, . . . . .	240 00
G. G. Jones, . . . . .	240 00

A. F. Barnard,	.	.	.	.	.	\$240 00
M. Hutchins,	.	.	.	.	.	240 00
Susan M. Banks,	.	.	.	.	.	156 00
Mary Barber,	.	.	.	.	.	156 00
Hannah G. Kimball,	.	.	.	.	.	156 00
Nancy M. Foster,	.	.	.	.	.	156 00
Helen M. Marsh,	.	.	.	.	.	156 00

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To GEO. FOSTER, DANA HOLDEN, and STEPHEN MANSUR, Esqrs.,  
Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury.*

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present the following statement of the expenses and condition of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1860.

### Estimated amount of Produce raised on the Farm :

500 bushels corn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$500 00
2,500 " potatoes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,250 00
100 " peas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75 00
50 " tomatoes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37 50
150 " onions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	112 50
50 tons of carrots,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	600 00
50 " turnips,	.	,	.	.	.	.	.	500 00
12 " English hay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	216 00
3 " meadow hay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24 00
2 " squash,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 00
6,000 heads cabbage,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	240 00
Corn fodder, millet, &c.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200 00
Pork, beef, and veal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,162 00
60,973 quarts milk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,134 05
								\$7,111 05

There has been paid, as follows :

For Services,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$7,250 65
Flour,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,566 00
Meats and provisions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,522 32
Improvements,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,238 99
West India goods and groceries,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,978 57
Grain,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,634 28
Dry goods,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,246 00

For Fuel, . . . . .	\$2,277 60
Transportation of freight,* . . . . .	2,102 59
Hay and straw, . . . . .	1,850 35
Live stock, . . . . .	1,453 00
Beans and potatoes, . . . . .	1,371 86
Repairs, . . . . .	937 04
Shoe stock, . . . . .	845 46
Butter, cheese, and eggs, . . . . .	811 10
Milk, . . . . .	649 10
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	418 69
Crackers, . . . . .	417 94
Medicines, . . . . .	381 92
Fresh and salt fish, . . . . .	380 12
Soap and soap stock, . . . . .	315 20
Smith work, . . . . .	314 34
Paint, oil, and glass, . . . . .	294 64
Agricultural tools and seeds, . . . . .	257 66
Lumber, . . . . .	250 81
Furniture, . . . . .	230 29
Wooden ware and brushes, . . . . .	146 15
Crockery, . . . . .	136 39
Plaster, guano, and ashes, . . . . .	106 25
Hardware, . . . . .	100 13
School books and stationery, . . . . .	85 59
Lime and cement, . . . . .	67 40
Tin ware, . . . . .	49 99
Hops, . . . . .	46 30
Hats and caps, . . . . .	45 00
Newspapers and printing, . . . . .	42 50
Postage, . . . . .	31 96
Spectacles, . . . . .	6 00
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	17 89
	<hr/>
	\$48,878 07
Articles on hand October 1, 1859, . . . . .	17,471 08
	<hr/>
	\$66,349 15

From this should be deducted for estimate of produce

on hand, as per inventory of Inspectors, . . . . .	\$4,240 00
West India goods and provisions, . . . . .	1,542 00
Wood and coal, . . . . .	2,931 00
Ready made clothing, . . . . .	1,200 00
Dry Goods, . . . . .	1,400 00
Medicines, . . . . .	400 00
Live stock on farm, . . . . .	5,280 00
Farming utensils, carriages and harnesses, . . . . .	1,860 00

\* Of this amount \$1,174.41 was paid for the transportation of 538 $\frac{1}{10}$  tons coal from Roundout, N. Y., to the Almshouse.



Miscellaneous, . . . . .	\$625 00
Cash received for board and articles sold, . . . . .	704 01
Improvements, . . . . .	4,238 99
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	418 69
Furniture for superintendent's department, . . . . .	230 29
Special appropriation for painting house, . . . . .	1,000 00
	<hr/> \$26,069 98

Making the net sum for the support of inmates, . . . . \$40,279 17  
 Being \$60.29 for each inmate one year, or \$1.15 per week.

Number in the house at the commencement of the year, . . . . .	635
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	2,027
Of this number, there were admitted from	
Boston, . . . . .	693
Lowell, . . . . .	307
Tewksbury, . . . . .	163
Lawrence, . . . . .	87
Charlestown, . . . . .	50
Salem, . . . . .	48
Cambridge, . . . . .	47
Chelsea, . . . . .	38
Lynn, . . . . .	29
South Danvers, . . . . .	27
Haverhill, . . . . .	16
Newburyport, . . . . .	15
Andover, Gloucester, and Waltham, 14 each, . . . . .	42
Marlborough, . . . . .	10
Malden and Somerville, 9 each, . . . . .	18
Sudbury, . . . . .	8
Watertown, . . . . .	7
Danvers, Medford, West Cambridge, and Wilmington, 6 each, . . . . .	24
Holliston and Methuen, 5 each, . . . . .	10
Acton, Hopkinton, Reading, and South Reading, 4 each, . . . . .	16
Amesbury, Billerica, Chelmsford, House of Correction Ipswich, North Reading, Stoneham, and Woburn, 3 each, . . . . .	21
Bradford, Dracut, Dunstable, Framingham, Georgetown, Groton, Lexington, Melrose, North Andover, Westford, and Winchester, 2 each, . . . . .	22
Ashland, Boxford, Brighton, Concord, Ipswich, Lowell Jail, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Natick, Newton, State Almshouse	
Monson, Salisbury, Stow, Townsend, Tyngsborough, and Weston, 1 each, . . . . .	16
Born in the house, . . . . .	62
Transient, . . . . .	251
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> 2,027

The following table will show the number admitted each month, age when admitted, and sex :

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
October, . .	155	91	64	36	27	25	21	20	18	5	1	2
November, .	157	97	60	45	16	29	28	15	9	14	1	—
December, .	161	113	48	44	11	45	34	14	11	2	—	—
January, . .	242	179	63	32	26	69	60	30	11	12	2	—
February, .	264	177	87	39	27	89	40	41	17	6	4	1
March, . .	183	127	56	32	16	57	37	21	10	7	2	1
April, . . .	115	75	40	23	8	35	20	13	10	5	—	1
May, . . .	120	72	48	39	8	24	26	9	9	4	1	—
June, . . .	91	71	20	26	7	13	13	19	8	5	—	—
July, . . .	138	79	59	36	16	24	22	16	14	6	4	—
August, . .	122	80	42	30	17	24	14	15	13	6	3	—
September, .	279	166	113	80	34	54	57	25	10	16	2	1
Totals, . .	2,027	1,327	700	462	213	488	372	238	140	88	20	6

Of the foregoing, there were born in

Ireland, . . . . .	972
Massachusetts, (mostly foreign parents,) .	491
England, . . . . .	122
British Provinces, . . . . .	97
Scotland, . . . . .	65
New York, . . . . .	52
Maine, . . . . .	45
New Hampshire, . . . . .	33
Vermont, . . . . .	28
Rhode Island, . . . . .	12
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	12
Germany and France, 9 each, . . . . .	18
Connecticut, . . . . .	7

All other States, . . . . .	15
At sea, . . . . .	6
Wales, . . . . .	5
Italy, Poland, Switzerland, W. Indies, 3 each,	12
East Indies, Arabia, Chili, Denmark, Fayal, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Spain and Belgium, 1 each, . . . . .	11
Unknown, . . . . .	24
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	2,027
Deaths, . . . . .	147
Births, (including stillborn,) . . . . .	66
Average number, . . . . .	668
Present number, . . . . .	628

It has been deemed advisable to have a small building separate from the main house, for the treatment of contagious diseases. The *old farm house* has hitherto been used. When so used, it has always excited the fears of the citizens, by reason of its peculiar location, and has been once complained of, as a nuisance, to the grand jury. It is not worth repairing, and will no longer meet the wants of a pest house. A new one should be built.

In conclusion permit me, gentlemen, to thank you for your kind co-operation in all that pertains to the welfare of the institution, as well as the comfort of myself and family.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent.* CR.

1859.	To cash paid for supplies, . . .	1859.	By cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	\$2,488 68
Oct.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Oct.	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	3,827 12
Nov.	cash paid for supplies, &c., . . .	Nov.	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	6,636 76
Dec.		Dec.		
1860.	To cash paid for supplies, . . .	1860.	By cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	3,137 74
Jan.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Jan.	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	2,621 81
Feb.	cash paid for supplies, &c., . . .	Feb.	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	5,589 84
Mar.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Mar.	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	4,460 03
April,	cash paid for supplies, . . .	April,	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	2,547 12
May,	cash paid for supplies, . . .	May,	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	\$7,241 76
June,	cash paid for supplies, &c., . . .	June,	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	86 22
July,	cash paid for supplies, . . .	July,	cash received for articles sold, . . .	7,327 98
Aug.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Aug.	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	1,532 34
Sept.	cash paid for supplies, &c., . . .	Sept.	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	2,337 76
			cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	5,753 10
			cash received for board and articles sold, . . .	617 79
				6,370 89
				<u>\$48,878 07</u>

T. J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

This is to certify that we have examined the above account of Thomas J. Marsh with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

GEORGE FOSTER, }  
 DANA HOLDEN, } *Inspectors.*  
 STEPHEN MANSUR, }



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—The accompanying Tables, numbered 1, 2 and 3, show the usual statistical facts, relating to the medical department for the past year.

The whole number of cases of sickness, which have received medical treatment, has been twelve hundred and two; the average number on the sick list, one hundred and fifty-two;—men, fifty-eight; women, thirty-eight; and children, fifty-six: the number of births, sixty-six. Five-sixths of the children born were illegitimate.

The number of deaths has been one hundred and forty-seven; a large proportion of which were from among those who entered the almshouse diseased. I have prepared a tabular statement of the facts in regard to the fourteen deaths during the month of September just passed, which, I think, may fairly represent the common cases of death, when no epidemic prevails in the institution.

House Register No.	Sex.	Age in years.	Date of admission to Almshouse.	Habits, disease, or condition, at time of admission to Almshouse.	Time in Almshouse.	Date of death.	Disease, or cause of death.
14,080	Fem.	38	Sept. 3,	Moribund, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours,	Sept. 3,	Cancer of Breast.
14,090	Male,	33	" 4,	Moribund, . . . . .	14 "	" 5,	Cirrhosis, (Hobnail-Liver).
14,076	Male,	36	" 1,	Palsied from injury of spine. Ulcers and Diarrhoea, . . . . .	6 days,	" 7,	Paralysis.
14,031	Male,	50	Aug. 21,	Diseased brain. Habitually intemperate, . . . . .	24 "	" 14,	Congestion of Brain.
14,168	Fem.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 13,	Anæmia. Has had Disease of Bowels 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos., . . . . .	3 "	" 16,	Anæmia.
14,093	Male,	50	" 5,	In last stages of Phthisis, . . . . .	12 "	" 17,	Consumption.
13,306	Fem.	23	Feb. 8,	Enciente. Feeble and dejected, . . . . .	7 mos. & } 14 days, }	" 22,	{ Anæmia following confinement.
14,182	Male,	34	Sept. 3,	Much exhausted. Has had Pleurisy for 3 weeks, . . . . .	20 "	" 23,	Empyema.
14,084	Fem.	2-52	" 14,	Foundling. Ulcer of Navel, . . . . .	9 "	" 23,	Infantile Debility.
13,850	Fem.	56	July 6,	Very intemperate. Ulcers and Dropsy, . . . . .	2 mos. & } 18 days, }	" 24,	Dropsy.
14,110	Male,	3-12	Sept. 7,	A debilitated Foundling, . . . . .	19 "	" 26,	Cholera Infantum.
14,143	Fem.	30	" 10,	Aneurism of Aorta, . . . . .	16 "	" 26,	Aneurism of Aorta.
14,260	Male,	62	" 25,	Erysipelas. Much exhausted, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	" 29,	Erysipelas.
14,072	Fem.	40	" 1,	Been sick a long time; much exhausted, . . . . .	29 "	" 29,	Inanition.

You will notice in the above, the fact that eleven of these fourteen entered the almshouse in September; that two were in a dying condition when admitted; that, of the three who were admitted before the first day of September, one was an inmate only twenty-four days before death; that in all, death ensued from causes in the system,—either active or passive,—at the time of admission to the almshouse.

Another year has passed, during which no epidemic has visited us, to cause extraordinary sickness. The efforts to relieve the sufferings of those who have, from whatever cause, been obliged to seek shelter here, have not been without a good measure of success.

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician*.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, Oct. 1, 1860.

TABLE, No. 1,

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, during each Month, from October 1, 1859, to September 30, 1860, with the Sex, Twins, Stillborn, Birthplace of the Mothers, number of Illegitimate, and the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Twins.	Stillborn.	Birthplace of Mothers.					Illegitimate.
						Ireland.	United States.	British Prov.	England.	Other Countries.	
October, . . . . .	4	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	3
November, . . . . .	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2
December, . . . . .	3	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2
January, . . . . .	4	1	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	3
February, . . . . .	9	5	4	—	1	6	1	—	1	1	8
March, . . . . .	7	4	3	—	1	4	2	1	—	—	6
April, . . . . .	7	2	5	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	5
May, . . . . .	11	6	5	—	—	7	3	—	1	—	9
June, . . . . .	4	2	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	4
July, . . . . .	5	4	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	5
August, . . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	3
September, . . . . .	5	—	5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Totals, . . . . .	66	31	35	2	4	45	11	3	4	2	55
Whole number since the opening of the Institution, . . . . .	526	261	265	20	49	382	60	34	20	20	





TABLE No. 2.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Other Diseases of Alimentary Canal, .	24	3	2	3	3	—	3	—	2	1	4	2	1
<i>Diseases of Nervous Centres.</i>	28	2	4	6	4	2	2	1	3	—	—	2	2
Delirium Tremens, . . . . .	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalus, . . . . .	5	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hysteria, . . . . .	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Palsy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous Centres, .	15	4	2	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—
<i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>	42	3	7	4	1	8	6	4	3	2	1	—	3
Influenza, . . . . .	54	3	4	2	9	5	9	—	—	5	2	5	10
Phthisis, . . . . .	9	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	1
Pleurisy, . . . . .	28	1	6	5	—	5	5	2	3	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, . . . . .	38	6	11	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13
Pertussis, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs, .	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>	14	—	1	3	2	2	—	—	1	1	2	1	1
Erysipelas, . . . . .	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raséola, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina, . . . . .	10	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
Scabies, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinea Capitis, . . . . .	10	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2

[illegible]





[illegible]

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—The past year having been unusually favorable for those who are honestly and anxiously struggling to secure a competency for themselves and their families, and the efficiency of those officers whose duty it is, by all legal methods, to relieve the Commonwealth of the burden of supporting those paupers that justly belong elsewhere, having been so marked, the number of inmates in our institution has not only been reduced to a very low point—much lower than in any former year—but pauperism has been exhibited within the limitations of legitimate causes, viz., death, infirmity, inefficiency, family disturbances, intemperance, and its kindred vices.

Of all these causes of want and woe, intemperance is undoubtedly the most prolific, indeed a hundred fold more so than all others put together. Death from causes other than intemperance furnishes a few orphans, and the infirmity of some others, who have lived moral and upright lives, but who have been unfortunate, and have outlived their usefulness, a very small number more; and to these may be added a few others equally worthy of esteem, sympathy and kindly attention. But intemperance is the dismal storm-cloud that is sweeping through the State, causing the wail of poverty and wretchedness to come up from hundreds and thousands of ragged and filthy children, and broken-hearted women.

To this *immense* evil, this *fruitful* source of poverty, I beg leave to call your special attention, believing, as I do, that it has created the necessity for three or four mammoth poor-houses in our Commonwealth. *Necessity*, I say; for if intemperance could be brought to a perpetual end, it is quite certain that but

one such institution would be needed, and altogether doubtful whether it would be necessary or advisable to have any.

If intemperance and its kindred vices fill our institution, it is easy to see that the office of Chaplain is not altogether desirable, however important. That perplexities will be multiplied, and much of the seed-sowing, though ever so judicious, must of necessity be “by the way-side,” “on the rock,” or “among thorns,” and but comparatively little encouragement be offered to the laborer. But whatever may be the final results, this much can be said in all truthfulness, that the people, when assembled for divine worship, conduct themselves in a manner becoming the house of God; and if they do not give “earnest heed to the things” which are communicated, they at least listen attentively, and, for the time being, seem to be benefited.

The moral and religious services of the past year have been substantially the same as in previous years. A sermon on Sabbath morning, accompanied with the usual devotional exercises, Sabbath school in the afternoon, and in the evening reading of the Scriptures, desultory remarks, singing by the children, and prayer, and evening devotions during the week, generally conducted by the Superintendent.

Our Sabbath school has been successfully carried through the year, though during a part of the time our number has been less than in some former years. Here allow me to bear witness to the continued interest and fidelity of Capt. Marsh and some other officers in sustaining this truly important service.

The week-day school has undergone an important, and, I believe, a profitable change. Under the management of one male and one female teacher; there can be no doubt that the school will prosper.

It only remains for me to acknowledge the kindly feeling which you have been pleased to manifest towards me, and which I have so largely enjoyed from the Superintendent, and, indeed, all the officers of the institution.

J. M. BURTT, *Chaplain.*

LOWELL, October 1, 1860.





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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

I N S P E C T O R S

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT TEWKSBURY.

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O C T O B E R, 1 8 6 1.

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B O S T O N:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1 8 6 1.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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To His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, *Governor, and the Honorable Council :*

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury beg leave herewith to present their Eighth Annual Report.

The curtailment of business and generally embarrassed condition of affairs, occasioned by the existing war in our country, has thrown upon us a large class of persons who would ordinarily obtain their own livelihood. The average number in the institution for several months past has been nearly or quite two-fold larger than in the corresponding months of the preceding year ; and during the entire year, ending with this date, the average has been more than one-third larger than last year. Such an unexpected increase, not provided for by the ordinary appropriation granted for the support of the institution, has required an expenditure considerably in excess of its limit. However much the Inspectors may regret the necessity for such a result, it is quite beyond their control. Early in the season, in anticipation of the present state of things, a rigid economy in the expenses of every department was instituted, and the minimum aggregate amount of expenditure has thus been reached.

There are one hundred and twenty-five acres of land connected with the farm, which is divided as follows, viz. :

Mowing and tillage land, . . . . .	69 acres.
Meadow and woodland, . . . . .	22 “
Preparing for cultivation, . . . . .	6 “
Unimproved, . . . . .	3 “
Occupied by buildings, roads and drive-ways, . . . . .	25 “
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	125 acres.

The work of reclaiming these lands, in building substantial stone walls, laying drains, and making other useful and necessary improvements, has been vigorously prosecuted. The aggregate of these improvements on the farm, the past year, very much exceeds that of any previous one. The greatly increased number of partially effective inmate laborers has required the use of more oxen the past season than we have been accustomed to keep or shall require hereafter. It is our aim to have all these persons employed so far as their physical strength will allow. Such employment contributes much to their health and happiness, and at the same time inures to the benefit of the State. The lands are nearly all renovated, and will soon be brought under such a high state of cultivation as to furnish an increasingly large annual product.

It is but an act of justice to say, in this connection, that a greater willingness to perform required service characterizes the paupers than has before been exhibited. This is a gratifying evidence that nothing but sheer necessity has driven many of them to the institution, and undoubtedly a resumption of business throughout its various channels will meet with a ready response from all such when again called to remunerative employment.

A short time since, the teachers of the school, Mr. G. G. Jones and Miss Mary Barber, resigned their positions. The former had been connected with the institution in this capacity one year, and the latter about six years. The vacancies occasioned by these resignations have been filled by the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gleason, who bring with them the best of testimonials with regard to character and qualifications. They have entered upon their duties with much enthusiasm, and by a thorough system of registration, and by the introduction of general practical exercises and other important improvements,



give promise of elevating the school to a point of excellence not hitherto attained.

Children of orphanage and misfortune, in their destitute condition, depend on the State for needed care and protection. On the guardians of her charitable institutions rest very great responsibilities in carrying out these humane and benevolent intentions. Proper elementary education, the inculcation of habits of industry, sobriety and morality, and indeed every thing connected with the formation of youthful character, requires from their supervisors vigilant watchfulness, and should excite in them the liveliest interest. Many of these children make rapid proficiency in their studies, and will compare favorably with those in attendance upon the public schools generally, on the score of scholarship and deportment. Of such we have much hope, and if their career in maturer years is one of honor and usefulness, those who have aided in giving proper direction to their early energies, will experience a great degree of satisfaction.

An old house, found on the farm when it was purchased by the State, has been used at times as a pest-house ; but its dilapidated condition and exposed location, when so used, has always excited the fears of the neighbors, and they have twice complained of it to the grand jury of the county as a nuisance. We are now engaged in the erection of a building for the occupation of persons afflicted with contagious diseases, there appearing an urgent necessity for provision against the spread of disease at the institution. It is located at a considerable distance in the rear of the other buildings, and will be a very great convenience. The main house is a story and a half high, 50 by 20 feet, with posts 12 feet. Attached to it is an L for kitchen, sink-room, and other necessary purposes. In its construction and finish, regard is had to the comfort of patients, while the urgency at the present time, of strict economy, is not lost sight of. The cost of building and fixtures, it is believed, will not exceed \$550.

We beg leave to call your attention to the report of the Superintendent of the institution, giving in detail all the important statistics relating thereto. The average number of paupers during the year has been 900, which exceeds that of any previous one since the house was opened. It will be seen that

the value of the products of the farm exceeds \$9,000. One large item of this amount is the milk now furnished by the farm, but which was formerly purchased at an annual expense of thirty-five hundred dollars. The suggestion, that better accommodations are required for the insane, is respectfully recommended to your favorable consideration.

The report of Dr. Jonathan Brown, Resident Physician, is herewith submitted, showing the state of his department. The number of deaths has been 219, which varies but little from the proportionate annual mortality. The Chaplain's report is herewith presented, which represents the condition of his interesting and important charge.

H. B. Wheelwright, Esq., Alien Commissioner, is deserving much praise for his indefatigable efforts in relieving the State from the support of persons not legally entitled thereto.

In conclusion, permit us to express our high appreciation of the invaluable services of Hon. Thomas J. Marsh, the Superintendent, who with his excellent lady as Matron, conduct the affairs of the institution with very great efficiency. And we also take pleasure in bearing our testimony to the general fidelity with which the subordinate officers and employees have performed their several duties.

GEORGE FOSTER,  
DANA HOLDEN,  
STEPHEN MANSUR,

*Inspectors.*

Agreeably to the statutes of the Commonwealth, the following table is presented:—

Live stock on farm, . . . . .	\$5,537 50
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	3,942 28
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	2,341 22
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, . . . . .	4,325 00
Beds and bedding in inmates' department, . . . . .	5,755 00
Other furniture in inmates' department, . . . . .	1,257 00
Furniture in Superintendent's department, . . . . .	1,710 00
Ready made clothing, . . . . .	2,581 44
Dry goods, . . . . .	982 98
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	1,314 32
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	375 00
Fuel, . . . . .	2,767 50
Library, . . . . .	50 00
Caloric engine, water pipe and building, . . . . .	2,155 22
Hay and grain, . . . . .	1,254 00
Coffins and lumber, . . . . .	546 50
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	520 00
	<hr/>
	\$37,414 96

There has been paid as follows, for

#### SALARIES.

George Foster, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	\$100 00
Expenses, . . . . .	40 17
	<hr/>
	\$140 17
Stephen Mansur, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	\$100 00
Expenses, . . . . .	46 50
	<hr/>
	146 50
Dana Holden, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	\$100 00
Expenses, . . . . .	35 85
	<hr/>
	135 85
Total, Inspectors, . . . . .	<hr/>
	\$422 52

#### OFFICERS.

Thomas J. Marsh and wife, ( <i>Superintendent</i> and <i>Matron</i> ), from from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	\$1,500 00
Jonathan Brown, ( <i>Physician</i> ), from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	850 00

Elisha Huntington, ( <i>Consulting Physician</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	\$100 00
J. M. Burt, ( <i>Chaplain</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	400 00
G. G. Bumpus and wife, ( <i>Assistants</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	500 00
T. P. Bartlett and wife, ( <i>Watchman and Cook</i> for hospitals,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	400 00
John R. Smith, ( <i>Shoemaker</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	300 00
James Poor, ( <i>Farmer</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	330 00
Henry A. Bean, ( <i>Engineer</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	300 00
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., ( <i>Clerk</i> ,) from November 7, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	216 00
G. G. Jones, ( <i>Teacher</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to August 31, 1861, . . . . .	220 00
A. F. Barnard, ( <i>Cook</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	240 00
M. F. Hutchins, ( <i>Teamster</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	240 00
Horace P. Holt, ( <i>Assistant Farmer</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	240 00
George Holden, ( <i>Assistant Farmer</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	240 00
Susan M. Banks, ( <i>Laundress</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	156 00
Hannah G. Kimball, ( <i>Seamstress</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	156 00
Nancy M. Foster, ( <i>Nurse</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to September 23, 1861, . . . . .	153 00
Mary Barber, ( <i>Teacher</i> ,) from October 1, 1860, to August 31, 1861, . . . . .	143 00
W. H. Hinds, ( <i>Clerk</i> ,) from September 31, 1860, to November 6, 1860, . . . . .	30 00
Bernard O'Kane, ( <i>Assistant</i> ,) from February 11, 1861, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	152 00
Francis E. Gleason and wife, ( <i>Teachers</i> ,) from August 11, 1861, to September 30, 1861, . . . . .	53 84
Total paid out for Inspectors and Officers, . . . . .	\$7,342 36



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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TO GEORGE FOSTER, DANA HOLDEN, and STEPHEN MANSUR, Esqrs.:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit herewith the usual report of the administration of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1861, with an account of its expenditures, and the customary statistics.

### Estimated amount of Produce raised on the Farm:

Pork, beef and veal, . . . . .	\$2,933 24
14,577½ gallons of milk, . . . . .	1,749 30
257⅙ cords of manure, . . . . .	1,414 41
106½ tons of carrots, . . . . .	1,065 00
1,189 bushels of potatoes, . . . . .	475 60
360 bushels of corn, . . . . .	270 00
4,000 heads of cabbage, . . . . .	240 00
600 bushels of turnips, . . . . .	150 00
Kitchen vegetables, . . . . .	100 00
100 bushels of onions, . . . . .	70 00
95 bushels of rye, . . . . .	66 50
Millet fodder, . . . . .	64 00
70 bushels of barley, . . . . .	49 00
53½ bushels of wheat, . . . . .	66 87
Stover, . . . . .	45 00
5 tons of run hay, . . . . .	45 00
Grass, . . . . .	32 00
Corn and fodder, . . . . .	25 00
3 tons of oat fodder, . . . . .	24 00
60 bushels of beans, . . . . .	120 00
Rye fodder, . . . . .	8 00
2½ bushels of peas, . . . . .	2 50
	\$9,015 42

There has been paid, as follows:

Agricultural and mechanical tools, . . . . .	\$779 60
Butter, cheese, and eggs, . . . . .	929 07
Crackers, . . . . .	612 23

Crockery, . . . . .	\$103 95
Dry goods, . . . . .	4,318 79
Flour, . . . . .	8,944 75
Fresh and salt fish, . . . . .	1,012 43
Furniture, . . . . .	380 02
Hay, straw, and grain,* . . . . .	5,624 58
Hats and caps, . . . . .	147 25
Hardware, . . . . .	217 64
Improvements, . . . . .	2,624 63
Lumber, . . . . .	480 77
Live stock, . . . . .	953 00
Meats and provisions, . . . . .	4,581 80
Medicines, . . . . .	359 74
Plaster, lime, and ashes, . . . . .	80 00
Repairs, . . . . .	528 45
Soap and soap stock, . . . . .	691 55
Shoe stock, . . . . .	943 38
Sundries, . . . . .	11 21
Smith work, . . . . .	390 34
Services and wages, . . . . .	7,488 66
Stationery, newspapers, postage, and books, . . . . .	300 54
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	368 90
Transportation of freight, . . . . .	1,486 44
Vegetables, (potatoes and beans,) . . . . .	1,721 78
West India Goods and groceries, . . . . .	4,499 87
Wooden ware, brooms, &c., . . . . .	200 35
Wood and coal, . . . . .	2,914 50
	<hr/>
	\$53,696 22

Which is the whole amount received from the Treasurer and other sources, and expended for the support of inmates, and the maintenance of the establishment.

There was on hand at the commencement of the year, October 1, 1860, articles for use to the value of . . . . . \$19,478 00

Which, with the cash expended, leaves to be accounted for a value of . . . . . 73,174 22

If from this we deduct the appraised value of the live stock, produce and articles purchased, now on hand, we shall arrive at the exact cost of maintaining, renewing, and enlarging the whole establishment, for the year ending October 1, 1861.

Deducting then—

Live stock, . . . . .	\$5,537 50
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	3,942 28
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	2,341 22
Ready made clothing, . . . . .	2,581 44

\* This includes all the meal consumed in the house, and the straw used for the beds of the inmates, the cost of both being about one thousand dollars, (\$1,000.)

Dry goods, . . . . .	\$982 98
Medicine and surgical instruments, . . . . .	375 00
Fuel, . . . . .	2,767 50
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	1,314 32
Hay and grain, : . . . .	1,254 00
Coffins and lumber, . . . . .	546 50
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	520 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,162 74

We have as the exact cost of maintaining, renewing and enlarging,  
as above, . . . . . \$51,011 48

Deducting further certain items which do not properly belong to  
the support of inmates, viz. :—

Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	\$368 90
Improvements, . . . . .	2,624 63
Repairs, . . . . .	528 45
Smith and iron, . . . . .	390 34
Books, newspapers, stationery and postage, . . . . .	300 54
Value of articles sold; board paid, . . . . .	562 31
	<hr/>
	\$4,775 17

We have as the amount actually expended for the care and sup-  
port of the inmates for the year ending October 1, 1861, . . . \$46,236 31

And as the average weekly number of inmates is 900, the cost for  
the year for each will be . . . . . \$51 37 $\frac{1}{3}$

And the average cost per week will be . . . . . 98 $\frac{1}{4}$

Number in the house at the commencement of the year, . . . . . 628  
Admitted during the year, . . . . . 2,900

Of this number there were admitted from

Boston, . . . . .	841
Tewksbury, . . . . .	749
Lowell, . . . . .	486
Lawrence, . . . . .	159
Salem, . . . . .	88
Charlestown, . . . . .	53
Lynn, . . . . .	51
Cambridge, . . . . .	35
Chelsea, . . . . .	25
Newburyport, . . . . .	23
Gloucester and Somerville, 18 each, . . . . .	36
South Danvers, . . . . .	17
Haverhill and Chelmsford, 15 each, . . . . .	30
Medford and Woburn, 13 each, . . . . .	26
Winchester, . . . . .	12
Andover and Danvers, 10 each, . . . . .	20
Waltham, West Cambridge, Westford and Framingham, 9 each, . . . . .	36

Malden and Bradford, 8 each, . . . . .	16
Marlborough, . . . . .	7
Holliston, Acton, Marblehead, Natick, East Cambridge, House of Correction Cambridge, and Middleton, 6 each, . . .	42
Hopkinton, Reading, North Reading, Stoneham, Lexington, North Andover, and West Newbury, 5 each, . . . . .	35
Watertown, South Reading, and Billerica, 4 each, . . . . .	12
Amesbury, Dracut, Boxford, Salisbury, Townsend, and Shirley, 3 each, . . . . .	18
Methuen, Groton, Georgetown, Ashland, Wenham, and North Cambridge, 2 each, . . . . .	12
Wilmington, Ipswich, Newton, Stow, State Almshouse Bridge- water, Taunton, Newbury, Insane Hospital Worcester, North Chelmsford, and Pepperell, 1 each, . . . . .	10
Born in the house, . . . . .	61
Total, . . . . .	— 2,900

The following table will show the number admitted each month, age when admitted, and sex :

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
October, . . . . .	238	148	90	48	25	51	46	35	17	9	4	3
November, . . . . .	264	165	99	58	24	57	52	41	21	5	3	3
December, . . . . .	254	182	72	37	28	77	50	32	19	9	2	—
January, . . . . .	205	153	52	34	17	75	36	25	11	4	2	1
February, . . . . .	203	151	52	34	27	63	40	20	11	8	—	—
March, . . . . .	181	146	35	27	21	75	28	19	6	2	—	3
April, . . . . .	223	161	62	44	27	50	38	35	17	5	4	3
May, . . . . .	341	203	138	80	45	68	63	44	20	14	5	2
June, . . . . .	355	201	154	95	38	64	67	51	23	15	1	1
July, . . . . .	328	177	151	88	43	64	61	36	23	7	1	5
August, . . . . .	146	67	79	38	23	29	25	15	6	7	3	—
September, . . . . .	162	101	61	31	18	29	32	22	18	10	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	2,900	1,855	1,045	614	336	702	538	375	192	95	26	22



Of the foregoing there were born in

Ireland, . . . . .	1,447
Massachusetts, (mostly foreign parents,) . . . . .	688
England, . . . . .	210
British Provinces, . . . . .	110
Maine, . . . . .	83
Scotland, . . . . .	78
New Hampshire, . . . . .	58
New York, . . . . .	58
Rhode Island, . . . . .	25
Vermont, . . . . .	16
Germany, . . . . .	15
Connecticut, . . . . .	14
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	12
At sea, . . . . .	8
France, . . . . .	6
Virginia and Illinois, 4 each, . . . . .	8
Switzerland and Maryland, 3 each, . . . . .	6
Holland and Louisiana, 2 each, . . . . .	4
Georgetown, D. C., Ohio, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, North Carolina, Po- land, Western Islands, Belgium, Hayti, Por- tugal, West Indies, Sandwich Islands, China, South America, Fayal, and Denmark, 1 each,	18
Unknown, . . . . .	36
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	2,900

Deaths, . . . . .	219
Births, (including stillborn,) . . . . .	65
Average number, . . . . .	900
Present number, . . . . .	974

You are aware that when you entered upon the supervision of this institution, many deficiencies existed in its accommodations and arrangements. Not only a wise economy, but the comfort and safety of the inmates demanded for these an immediate remedy. By the prompt attention of the executive and legislative departments to the recommendations of your Board, these wants have been supplied, with a single exception. An

ample and never failing supply of pure water has been introduced into the almshouse and out-buildings. A capacious and substantial barn has been built to receive the increasing produce of the farm. Large reservoirs have been constructed, and exposed fields have been inclosed with enduring walls. A new pest-house, too, is in process of erection, and will soon be ready for occupancy. Those improvements, absolutely necessary and too long deferred, have apparently increased the expenses of the institution for the last three years, but will henceforth tend to their diminution.

The only exception above alluded to is the want of suitable accommodations for the insane. Large numbers of this class have been transferred hither from the lunatic hospitals. They are confined at present in an insecure wooden building, utterly unsuited to the purpose intended. An immediate change is required, by a proper regard to the claims of humanity and common decency. A fire-proof brick building, heated by steam, and provided with all needful accommodations, can be erected for four thousand five hundred dollars, as estimated by a competent architect.

That this will be a measure of economy as well as humanity, will appear in the following estimate.

The State now pays \$130 per annum for the support of its insane patients in the lunatic hospitals. They can be supported here at an average cost of \$52 each. The hospitals are now uncomfortably crowded with a class of harmless incurables, whose transfer to the almshouses would be welcomed by their managers. The difference of cost to the State would be \$78 per annum in each case, while in a proper building they would be cared for equally well. If only sixty patients should be so transferred, the saving would be \$4,680 in a single year, being more than the whole cost of the building alluded to, and in each succeeding year a similar saving would be effected. In ten years it would amount to nearly \$50,000. It surely can make but little difference whether the sum of forty-five hundred dollars be paid to the hospitals for the support of these inmates, over and above what it would cost here or to the almshouses for the provision of suitable accommodations, at a reduced cost for their support. I therefore most earnestly recommend an application

to the legislature for an appropriation sufficient for the purpose indicated.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I desire to express to those who have been associated with myself in the administration of this institution, my hearty thanks for their efficient aid and zealous coöperation in their several departments; and to yourselves, my deep sense of your kind interest in the institution, its officers and inmates, as well as your unceasing watchfulness for the best interests of the State.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent. CR.

1860. Oct. Nov. Dec.	To cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, .	. . . . .	\$3,859 85 1,413 42 5,492 46	1860. Oct. Nov. Dec.	By cash received from State Treasurer, . cash received from State Treasurer, . cash received from State Treasurer, .	\$3,859 85 1,413 42 5,492 46
1861. Jan. Feb. Mar. April, May, June, July, Aug. Sept.	To cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	5,703 03 2,901 19 8,154 98 4,122 81 5,791 66 5,760 49 1,984 03 4,150 15	1861. Jan. Feb. Mar. April, May, June, July, Aug. Sept.	By cash received from State Treasurer, . cash received from State Treasurer, . cash received from State Treasurer, . cash received from State Treasurer, . cash received from State Treasurer, . cash received from State Treasurer, . cash received from State Treasurer, . cash received from State Treasurer, .	5,703 03 2,901 19 8,154 98 4,122 81 5,791 66 5,760 49 1,984 03 4,150 15
					cash received from State Treasurer, . cash received for board and articles sold,	\$3,799 84 562 31
			\$53,696 22			\$53,696 22

THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.

This is to certify that we have examined the above account of Thomas J. Marsh with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

GEORGE FOSTER, }  
DANA HOLDEN, } Inspectors.  
STEPHEN MANSUR, }



P H Y S I C I A N ' S   R E P O R T .

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*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—In preparing this, the eighth annual report, I propose to refer to a few prominent points in the sanitary condition of the institution, and present the usual tables.

In addition to the ordinary cases of disease sent here for care and treatment, I have to report this year, a severe endemic of measles. It began in December last, and after spreading through the institution, it has continued to the present time to attack new comers, subject to its influence.

Scarlet fever also made its appearance in February, and continued until July. In some instances it followed or preceded the measles. In such cases the little patients, not of robust health when seized, were greatly prostrated. The secondary effects, or sequelae, in both diseases, were much more unmanageable than the primary. The records show two hundred and forty-seven cases of measles, and twenty-six of scarlet fever.

The poisonous effects of alcohol have been very apparent on many of the people admitted to the institution. One hundred and fifty-four cases of sickness, from this cause alone, have been admitted the past year to the hospital; of these, one hundred and twenty-one had tremors and prostration, and the balance, thirty-three, delirium tremens.

Ophthalmia has been less troublesome than heretofore. We have had one hundred and eight cases of this disease, mostly in its mildest form.

As you will see by the tables, the whole number of cases of sickness has been eighteen hundred and nineteen; the average number on the sick list,—made up from the weekly hospital reports,—one hundred and ninety-seven; men, sixty-six;

women, fifty-four; children, seventy-seven; the number of births, sixty-five; of deaths, two hundred and nineteen.

Again I return to you, and also to the Superintendent and Matron, my sincere thanks for your and their kindness and coöperation in this department.

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician*.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
October 1, 1861. }

TABLE No. 1,

*Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, with the Number for each Month, and the Names of the principal Diseases.*

DISEASES.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Abortion, . . . . .	—	11	1	—	1	—	—	2	21	—	—	—
Alcoholismus, . . . . .	22	—	14	—	5	—	6	15	—	15	5	3
Anæmia, . . . . .	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Debility, . . . . .	3	2	6	1	5	3	4	8	7	10	7	4
Dropsy, . . . . .	3	—	1	1	—	1	3	5	4	1	1	1
Fever, Ephemeræ, . . . . .	1	1	—	2	—	9	1	5	8	7	5	3
Typhoid, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	3
Intermittent, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	2	2	—
Marasmus, . . . . .	5	—	3	2	3	1	2	7	7	1	6	1
Ophthalmia, . . . . .	13	9	9	6	2	2	1	9	7	7	30	13
Parotitis, . . . . .	—	7	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Puerperal, . . . . .	4	2	5	2	6	5	7	4	3	11	6	8
Rhenmatism, . . . . .	4	4	4	1	3	2	2	5	6	4	1	1
Other Diseases, (Miscellaneous,) . . . . .	1	5	2	1	3	1	6	9	5	4	4	—
<i>Diseases of Alimentary Canal.</i>												
Cancerum Oris, . . . . .	2	1	1	4	1	11	4	2	1	5	4	1
Cholera Infantum, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	5	—
Cholera Morbus, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	7	—
Diarrhœa, . . . . .	3	2	8	8	4	2	3	2	6	14	18	7
Irritation of Stomach, . . . . .	4	1	1	3	1	3	5	7	3	14	7	5

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Other Diseases of Alimentary Canal, .	19	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	1	3	—	3	3
<i>Diseases of Nervous Centres.</i>													
Delirium Tremens, .	33	6	8	5	1	—	—	—	5	3	3	—	2
Hydrocephalus, .	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	2	—
Hysteria, .	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Palsy, .	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous Centres, .	29	2	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	3	5	2	3
<i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>													
Asthma, .	13	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	5	1	1
Influenza, .	73	2	6	9	11	17	2	5	3	1	1	10	6
Phthisis, .	85	7	12	4	4	5	3	11	14	6	7	4	8
Pleurisy, .	27	1	—	4	2	5	4	3	2	—	4	2	—
Pneumonia, .	40	1	4	3	8	7	3	1	3	6	2	—	2
Pertussis, .	16	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs, .	9	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	—
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>													
Erysipelas, .	20	1	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	2	5	3	1
Rubeola, .	247	—	—	9	15	8	105	16	16	12	26	28	12
Scarlatina, .	26	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	6	5	5	—	—
Scabies, .	16	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	—
Tinea Capitis, .	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	—



Variola,	.	.	.	.	.	.	. 2
Varicella,	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Other Diseases of the Skin,							11
Surgical Diseases.							
Abscess,	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Mammary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Amputation of Thigh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Fingers and Toes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Burns, Bruises, Sprains, &c.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	42
Fracture of Femur,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Other Bones,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Frost Bite,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Ulcer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	73
Other Surgical Diseases,	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Diseases of Urino Genital Organs.							
Gonorrhœa,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Syphilis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	88
Other Diseases of Urino Genital Organs,							18
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,819
Average number on the sick list, made up from the weekly hospital reports,	.	.	.	.	.	.	197



[illegible]

TABLE NO. 3,

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Alms house, Tewksbury, during each Month, from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, with the Sex, Twins, Stillborn, Birthplace of the Mothers, and the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Twins.	Stillborn.	Birthplace of Mothers.				
						Ireland.	United States.	British Prov.	England.	Other Countries.
October, . . . . .	4	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
November, . . . . .	3	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
December, . . . . .	5	3	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
January, . . . . .	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
February, . . . . .	6	2	4	—	1	5	1	—	—	—
March, . . . . .	5	1	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
April, . . . . .	8	5	3	2	—	4	2	—	1	—
May, . . . . .	4	1	3	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
June, . . . . .	3	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
July, . . . . .	11	7	4	—	—	4	3	2	—	2
August, . . . . .	6	4	2	—	2	2	3	1	—	—
September, . . . . .	8	6	2	—	1	8	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . . . .	65	37	28	4	4	40	13	6	1	3
Whole number since the opening of the Institution, . . . . .	591	298	293	24	53	422	73	40	21	23



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—The termination of another financial year, of the institution under your inspection, reminds me of my obligation to present you with my seventh annual report.

Time, as it travels on, leaves its footprints everywhere behind, producing more or less of change on all sublunary things. Each year has its peculiar transitions, in some greater, in others less ; in some things so marked and inexplicable as to create general surprise ; in others so slight and indistinct as to be wholly unnoticeable. Of this the history of our Charitable Institutions furnishes a fitting illustration.

The very healthy condition of our institution during the past warm season, considering the unusually large number of inmates, not only furnishes clear testimony to the fidelity of all the managing officers, but abundant occasion for gratitude to Him upon whose blessing we are ever dependent, and whose arms of mercy have been so manifestly thrown around us during this time of danger.

In no year since my connection with the institution have our Sabbaths been observed in a more becoming manner than during the past. Our congregations have generally been as large as the capacity of our chapel would allow, and though largely composed of children, the quietude and demeanor have been such as to bear a favorable comparison with worshipping assemblies elsewhere. All have been respectful and attentive, and it is believed that the solemnities of another year of Sabbaths have not been lost upon any, and especially not upon the young. It should be stated also that the large number of men and women

excluded from our religious services, by reason of the inadequate capacity of our audience room, have been orderly and quiet.

Of some it may be said that the religious services of the institution are highly prized. They are not a mere pastime, an innovation upon the monotony of almshouse life, but most welcome and profitable seasons. Only last Sabbath one took me by the hand saying, "what should I do *here*, if it were not for the Sabbath and its religious privileges?" There are some worthy Christian people here, who are fast ripening for a heavenly country, where almshouses will not be needed.

An important part of our moral and religious services is the Sabbath school. This has been continued through the year with unabated interest. All the children that could in any wise be benefited by such exercises are required to be present, and under this judicious regulation our number has generally been large, sometimes exceeding three hundred members. Our principal object, as has been stated in some former reports, has been to memorize portions of the Holy Scriptures; this being the best method, it is confidently believed, of imparting moral and religious instruction to these poor children. The efficiency of this enterprise has greatly depended on the lively interest and constant effort of our excellent Superintendent, and several of the other officers. Capt. Marsh has not only taken a class regularly, but has often addressed the school in an interesting and profitable manner, and besides has furnished the school with a suitable number of copies of that excellent little Sabbath school paper, "The Child at Home."

It affords me pleasure to add, in connection with the above, that we have had excellent singing through the whole year, both in our public assemblies and in the Sabbath school. Here, allow me to say, that I feel under special obligations to Capt. Marsh and other officers, who have sustained this truly interesting and important part of our Sabbath services.

The week-day school, considering the very large number of scholars for two teachers, has been successfully conducted. Miss Barber, recently resigned, was a most exemplary officer, and excellent teacher. She possessed some rare qualifications for the station she occupied. Mr. Jones, also recently resigned, took special interest in teaching the children in singing. Our present

teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, have entered upon their work with becoming zeal, and will undoubtedly be successful.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express the great satisfaction it afforded me, in welcoming, in the course of the past year, two members of your honorable board to a participation of our Sabbath services; and also to express the hope that during the present year it may be consistent with other duties and obligations for each member to be present, at least one Sabbath. And, as another year of friendly feeling and confidence between us has passed, will you, gentlemen, and the Superintendent, as also all the officers, accept my heartfelt gratitude for your and their uniform kindness and respect.

J. M. BURTT, *Chaplain.*

TEWKSBURY, Oct. 1, 1861.





NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
I N S P E C T O R S  
OF THE  
STATE ALMSHOUSE,  
AT TEWKSBURY.

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BOSTON:  
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,  
No. 4 SPRING LANE.  
1862.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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To His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, *Governor, and to the  
Honorable Council:*

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, beg leave herewith to present the Ninth Annual Report of the institution.

The period has again come round, when it becomes our duty to render to your Excellency, and, through you, to the Legislature, and to the people of the Commonwealth, an account of our stewardship over this great and important public trust. It is a subject of profound acknowledgment to the Great Disposer, that no desolating sickness has invaded the institution, that no calamity has befallen the many hundreds of living souls congregated within its walls.

Hereto annexed will be found the reports of the Superintendent, the Physician, and the Chaplain, which will present to your Excellency a plain exhibit of the affairs of the institution, external and internal. In the general management of the farm it has been our design, not so much to introduce new and experimental methods of cultivation, as to improve upon old and established ones. It is well known, that when the Commonwealth first became the proprietor of this estate, it was in a miserably exhausted condition; it was made up of land in part exceedingly light and sandy, and in part rough and stony. To render it productive was the work of time, and an increased amount of labor, together with a free use of fertilizers. Time

has rolled on, and the labor of the paupers has been advantageously applied ; more so, doubtless, than it could have been in any other available department of industry ; and year by year it has become more and more productive, till the present year fifty tons of hay were cut, where nine years ago there could not have been gathered as many pounds. For a detailed account of the produce of the farm, we beg leave to refer to the Superintendent's report. It is apparent that in order to bring the farm to a good state of productiveness, to retain it so, and still to improve it, a free use of manures is requisite ; and hence it has been a paramount object to make these at home, as being both more convenient and economical. The experiment introduced three years ago, of producing our own milk, an article demanded in such large quantities, has been a successful one, as the statistics of the Superintendent will show ; beside furnishing the house with this prime necessary better than ever before, the manure heap has been largely increased. Time has justified the wisdom of a measure, the expediency of which was doubted by many.

At the rendering of our last Annual Report, we were engaged in building a suitable house for the reception of those afflicted with contagious diseases ; the old building previously used for the purpose, was nearly gone to decay, and beside was too near the public highway to be altogether safe. The benefits of the new structure have already been most amply demonstrated. It is well understood, that when children are congregated together in great numbers, especially those drawn from the lower walks of life, there is constant danger of the out-break of a contagion, and most intractable disease of the eyes, that requires for the safety of the household, complete isolation of the diseased ones. By means of our new house, we have been enabled to effect this isolation perfectly, thereby putting the invalid children where they could have the advantages of good air and judicious treatment, and securing the sound ones from the inevitable contagion. It is a well known fact, that a large proportion of the inmates of our State almshouses consists of children, ranging from infants to those twelve or more years old ; many of them are orphans, and many who are not literally so, have parents unable to take care of them, or wholly unfitted for the task ; but these are all children of a Common Parent,



and providentially placed under the tutelage and care of the Commonwealth. It becomes our duty to educate them and to train them up to useful pursuits. Here is a point which we think is apt to be overlooked, when contrasting our present mode of providing for the State poor, with the system that formerly prevailed, but a point of great importance, in its bearing upon the destiny of these homeless ones. These children and youth, brought together at few points, are readily gathered into schools, and made the subjects of moral discipline and training; these could hardly be expected to be furnished them, when sparsely scattered over the whole extent of the State. There would hardly be enough in any one place, if we except the cities and large towns, to make it an object to provide for them, and they would almost necessarily become neglected and uninstructed.

Our school has continued to be a cherished object of regard, and the past year no lack of interest has been perceived, either on the part of the teachers or pupils.

Rev. Mr. Burt, the Chaplain, has continued his valuable Sabbath services, and to his report we invite your attention.

The policy of putting out children to suitable persons as they attain sufficient age, has been continued, and in this way good and permanent situations have been provided for several of the youth of the institution. For a detailed statement of the sanitary condition of the house, the past year, we refer to the report of the Physician; the health of the inmates will be found to have been as good, as in the average of previous years.

Dr. Brown, who has ably and untiringly presided over the hospital department, from its foundation, was among the number of surgeons who gallantly volunteered their services in aid of our sick and wounded soldiers, in the Virginia Peninsula. He rendered important services in the hospitals at Yorktown, till his failing health admonished him to return, and for several weeks after reaching home, he remained extremely sick. The medical care of the house during his absence and subsequent sickness devolved upon Dr. Wood, who administered its affairs to our entire satisfaction. The Inspectors take this occasion to acknowledge the receipt from the Executive Department of the Government, of a liberal supply of men's garments; those originally intended for our soldiers, but discarded for others,

have proved most timely and serviceable and will diminish our clothing account very materially. Our position having necessarily brought us into frequent intercourse with Hon. Mr. Wheelwright, Alien Commissioner, we shall not be thought obtrusive, or as travelling out of the line of our duty, in bearing witness to the zeal with which he has labored for the interest of the Commonwealth, so far as those labors have come under our observation.

Of the fidelity of the Superintendent and Matron we cannot speak too strongly ; their watchfulness over the interests of the institution is constant and unremitted, and they are especially deserving the confidence of the Executive. In truth all the employés in the service of the State, in this institution, appear to us to act with a single eye to its best good.

STEPHEN MANSUR,  
DANIEL P. FITZ,  
GEO. P. ELLIOT,

*Inspectors.*

Agreeably to the statutes of the Commonwealth, the following table is presented :

Live stock on farm, . . . . .	\$4,396 73
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	3,572 06
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	2,124 72
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, . . . . .	4,319 22
Beds, bedding, and other furniture in inmates' department, . . . . .	9,272 90
Furniture in Superintendent's department, . . . . .	2,029 19
Ready-made clothing, . . . . .	3,227 81
Dry goods, . . . . .	889 13
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	2,053 70
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	231 51
Fuel, . . . . .	64 50
Library, . . . . .	37 00
Caloric-engine, water-pipe, and building, . . . . .	2,000 00
Hay and grain, . . . . .	317 44
Coffins and lumber, . . . . .	217 25
Office furniture, . . . . .	181 39
Surgical instruments, &c., . . . . .	153 95
Furniture in dispensary, . . . . .	89 08
School books and school furniture, . . . . .	236 85
Boots, shoes and stock, . . . . .	567 59
Platform balance hay-scales, . . . . .	150 00
Paints, oils, colors, glass, &c., . . . . .	57 92
Molasses hogsheads, beef and flour barrels, . . . . .	192 00
	<hr/>
	\$36,381 94

There has been paid as follows, for

SALARIES.

George Foster, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to	
June 1, 1862, . . . . .	\$66 67
Expenses, . . . . .	26 00
	<hr/>
	\$92 67
Stephen Mansur, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to	
September 30, 1862, . . . . .	\$115 00
Expenses, . . . . .	25 10
	<hr/>
	140 10
Dana Holden, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to	
June 1, 1862, . . . . .	\$66 67
Expenses, . . . . .	22 50
	<hr/>
	89 17
Daniel P. Fitz, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from June 1, 1862, to September 30,	
1862, . . . . .	53 33
George P. Elliot, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from June 1, 1862, to September 30,	
1862, . . . . .	53 33
	<hr/>
Total, Inspectors, . . . . .	\$428 60



## OFFICERS.

Thomas J. Marsh and wife, ( <i>Superintendent and Matron</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	\$1,500 00
Jonathan Brown, ( <i>Physician</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	900 00
Elisha Huntington, ( <i>Consulting Physician</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	100 00
J. M. Burt, ( <i>Chaplain</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1862, . . . . .	400 00
T. P. Bartlett and wife, ( <i>Watchman and Cook</i> for hospitals), from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	400 00
F. E. Gleason and wife, ( <i>Teachers</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	400 00
James Poor, ( <i>Farmer</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1862, . . . . .	360 00
Henry A. Bean, ( <i>Engineer</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	300 00
John R. Smith, ( <i>Shoemaker</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	300 00
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., ( <i>Clerk</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	240 00
Charles T. Crosby, ( <i>Assistant</i> ), from October 2, 1861, to March 31, 1862, . . . . .	119 34
George Goodall, ( <i>Assistant</i> ), from April 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1862, . . . . .	120 00
M. F. Hutchins, ( <i>Teamster</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	240 00
A. S. Barnard, ( <i>Cook</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to Sept. 1, 1862, . . . . .	220 00
Caleb Knight, ( <i>Cook</i> ), from September 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1862, . . . . .	20 00
G. G. Bumpus and wife, ( <i>Assistants</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to January 16, 1862, . . . . .	145 54
George Holden, ( <i>Assistant Farmer</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to October 14, 1861, . . . . .	8 84
S. T. Tufts, ( <i>Assistant Farmer</i> ), from October 17, 1861, to November 17, 1861, . . . . .	20 00
Martha M. Hill, ( <i>Teacher</i> ), from January 1, 1862, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	117 00
H. P. Holt, ( <i>Assistant Farmer</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to September 1, 1862, . . . . .	220 00
Hannah G. Kimball, ( <i>Seamstress</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	156 00
Susan M. Banks, ( <i>Laundress</i> ), from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	156 00
Sarah A. Winsby, ( <i>Nurse</i> ), from September 28, 1861, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	157 29
Martha B. Marsh, ( <i>Cook</i> ), from June 23, 1862, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	42 36
Euphania Bryson, ( <i>Dairy-maid</i> ), from July 9, 1862, to September 30, 1862, . . . . .	35 65

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 \$7,106 62



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To Messrs. MANSUR, FITZ, and ELLIOT, *Inspectors* :

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting herewith the usual report of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1862, I have the pleasure of congratulating you upon the uninterrupted prosperity which has attended us.

The favor of a kind Providence has been abundantly manifested in the remarkable health of its inmates, more numerous than ever before, and has “crowned the year with his goodness,” by increasing harvests.

The whole number supported during the year has been 2,920, and the weekly average, 913,—the largest ever known,—and of this number only 132 have died, being 87 less than last year. In view of the fact that so many are sent hither in the last stages of disease, and so many more to linger out the few remaining months of a troubled life under the protecting care of the State, this record of mortality is really remarkable.

I am happy, moreover, to be able to report that notwithstanding the increased prices of most articles of consumption, and the withdrawal of nearly all our able-bodied male inmates—in consequence of the war—the expenses of the institution have been materially reduced; and that there is a probability that several thousand dollars of the appropriation will not be called for to meet our current expenses. One reason for this pleasant result is to be found in the fast-growing productiveness of the farm, which contributes largely toward supporting the alms-house. So successful here has been the application of pauper labor to agricultural pursuits, that it has become a question whether the purchase of additional land for farming purposes will not be a step both judicious and economical.

For the results of our year's labor, I respectfully refer you to the statistics which follow.

Estimated amount of Produce raised on the Farm :

Pork, beef, veal, &c., . . . . .	\$3,735 38
304 cords of manure, . . . . .	1,216 00
32 tons of carrots, . . . . .	256 00
37 tons of beets, . . . . .	296 00
2,165 bushels of potatoes, . . . . .	866 00
1 acre sweet corn, . . . . .	50 00
16,260 heads of cabbage, . . . . .	569 10
100 bushels English turnips, . . . . .	20 00
522½ bushels ruta-bagas, . . . . .	104 50
Kitchen vegetables, . . . . .	100 00
137 bushels onions, . . . . .	137 00
11,500 lbs. squash, . . . . .	57 50
213 bushels of barley, . . . . .	160 40
50 bushels of rye, . . . . .	45 00
30 bushels of beans, . . . . .	60 00
39½ tons of English hay, . . . . .	474 00
18½ tons of rowen hay, . . . . .	166 50
3½ tons of meadow hay, . . . . .	21 00
7 tons of barley straw fodder, . . . . .	56 00
3½ tons of rye straw, . . . . .	35 00
Appraised value of grass cut for soiling cows, . . . . .	58 00
Green millet, . . . . .	146 00
Profit on 18,189 gallons and 3 quarts of Milk, at 5 cents, . . . . .	909 49
	<hr/>
	\$9,538 87

There has been paid as follows :

Agricultural and mechanical tools, . . . . .	\$805 26
Butter, cheese and eggs, . . . . .	585 99
Crackers, . . . . .	602 29
Crockery, . . . . .	217 09
Dry goods, . . . . .	5,352 63
Flour, . . . . .	8,439 75
Fresh and salt fish, . . . . .	823 19
Furniture, . . . . .	432 96
Hay, straw and grain, . . . . .	3,917 21
Hats and caps, . . . . .	57 42
Hardware, . . . . .	109 65
Improvements, . . . . .	595 40
Lumber, . . . . .	187 61
Live stock, . . . . .	400 30
Meats and provisions, . . . . .	6,036 29
Medicines, . . . . .	453 07

Plaster, lime and ashes, . . . . .	\$93 24
Repairs, . . . . .	550 60
Soap and soap stock, . . . . .	753 17
Shoe stock, . . . . .	865 02
Smith work, . . . . .	355 08
Services and wages, . . . . .	7,464 44
Stationery, newspapers, postage and books, . . . . .	190 12
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	359 13
Transportation of freight, . . . . .	1,176 83
Vegetables, (potatoes and peas,) . . . . .	1,560 98
West India goods and groceries, . . . . .	3,678 71
Wooden ware, brooms, &c., . . . . .	133 86
Wood and coal, . . . . .	215 50
	<hr/>
	\$46,412 79

Which is the whole amount received from the Treasurer, and expended for the support of inmates and the maintenance of the establishment.

There was on hand at the commencement of the year, October 1, 1861, articles for use to the value of . . . . . 22,162 74

Which, with the cash expended, leaves to be accounted for a value of . . . . . \$68,575 53

If from this we deduct the appraised value of the live stock, produce and articles purchased, now on hand, and also the cash unexpended, we shall arrive at the exact cost of maintaining, renewing and enlarging the whole establishment, for the year ending October 1, 1862.

Deducting, then—

Live stock on farm, . . . . .	\$4,396 73
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	3,572 06
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	2,124 72
Ready made clothing, . . . . .	3,227 81
Dry goods, . . . . .	889 13
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	2,053 70
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments, . . . . .	385 45
Hay and grain, . . . . .	317 44
Coffins and lumber, . . . . .	217 25
Boots, shoes and shoe stock, . . . . .	567 59
Paints, oils, colors and glass, . . . . .	57 92
Fuel, . . . . .	64 50
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	367 00
Cash on hand, . . . . .	1,136 36
	<hr/>
	\$19,377 76

We have as the exact cost of maintaining, renewing and enlarging, as above, . . . . . \$49,197 77

And assessing this sum upon the average number of inmates, we find the average weekly cost for each to have been . . . . .  $1\ 03\frac{8}{13}$

Deducting further certain items which do not properly belong to the support of inmates, viz.:

Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	\$359 13
Improvements, . . . . .	595 40
Repairs, . . . . .	550 60
Smith and iron, . . . . .	355 08
Bedding and furniture renewed, . . . . .	2,580 09
Iron ware, . . . . .	109 65
Lumber, . . . . .	187 61
Plaster and lime, . . . . .	93 24
	<hr/>
	\$5,020 92

We have as the amount actually expended for the care and support of inmates, for the year ending October 1, 1862, . . . \$44,176 85

And, as the average weekly number of inmates is 913, the cost for the year for each will be, . . . . . \$48 39

And the average cost per week, will be . . . . . 93<sup>13</sup>/<sub>14</sub>

Number in the house at the commencement of the year, . . .	974
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	1,946
Discharged, . . . . .	2,144
Supported, . . . . .	2,920
Births, . . . . .	57
Died, . . . . .	132
Number of children who have been provided with homes, . .	88
Weekly average, . . . . .	913
Present number, . . . . .	776

Of the 1,946 admitted during the year, there were from

Boston, . . . . .	700
Lowell, . . . . .	386
Tewksbury, . . . . .	271
Lawrence, . . . . .	93
Salem, . . . . .	60
Charlestown, . . . . .	44
Cambridge, . . . . .	36
Lynn, . . . . .	34
Newburyport, . . . . .	21
South Danvers, . . . . .	19
Waltham, . . . . .	18
Haverhill, . . . . .	17
Chelsea and Somerville, 15 each, . . . . .	30
Gloucester, . . . . .	14
Marblehead and Andover, 13 each, . . . . .	26
Woburn, . . . . .	11
Cambridge, House of Correction, . . . . .	10
Newton, . . . . .	8



Natick, Hopkinton, and Malden, 7 each, . . . . .	21
Watertown,. . . . .	6
Danvers, . . . . .	5
East Cambridge, Concord and South Natick, 4 each, . . .	12
Framingham, Billerica, Acton, Holliston, Lexington and Marlborough, 3 each, . . . . .	18
Wilmington, West Newbury, Chelmsford, Rockport, Monson S. A., and Winchester, 2 each, . . . . .	12
West Cambridge, Shirley, Georgetown, Dracut, Pepperell, Bradford, Bedford, North Reading, Stoneham, Ashland, North Andover, Medford, Sherborn, Worcester, Methuen, Melrose and Weston, 1 each, . . . . .	17
Born in house, . . . . .	57
	<hr/> 1,946

The following table will show the number admitted each month, age when admitted, and sex.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
October, . . . . .	163	91	72	41	23	27	32	18	14	4	1	3
November, . . . . .	151	88	63	38	18	36	18	19	10	7	4	1
December, . . . . .	98	69	29	18	15	19	18	16	9	2	1	—
January, . . . . .	138	85	53	25	15	28	22	19	12	12	5	—
February, . . . . .	117	63	54	30	22	21	21	13	6	1	3	—
March, . . . . .	170	88	82	49	27	25	26	23	14	5	1	—
April, . . . . .	203	108	95	48	32	49	26	22	17	6	2	1
May, . . . . .	166	91	75	44	23	33	24	17	11	7	5	2
June, . . . . .	91	47	44	22	11	14	14	9	8	10	3	—
July, . . . . .	224	105	119	57	27	46	35	20	20	9	7	3
August, . . . . .	186	92	94	50	18	31	33	21	19	9	4	1
September, . . . . .	239	106	133	72	37	49	34	22	14	7	2	2
Totals, . . . . .	1,946	1,033	913	494	268	378	303	219	154	79	38	13

Of the foregoing there were born in

Ireland, . . . . .	879
Massachusetts, (mostly foreign parents,) . .	584
England, . . . . .	88
British Provinces, . . . . .	79
Maine, . . . . .	51
New York, . . . . .	50
New Hampshire, . . . . .	48
Scotland, . . . . .	43
Unknown, . . . . .	24
Germany, . . . . .	14
Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Penn- sylvania, 12 each, . . . . .	48
Ohio, . . . . .	8
France and at sea, 5 each, . . . . .	10
Prussia, . . . . .	4
Maryland and Switzerland, 3 each, . . . .	6
Western Islands, New Orleans, North Carolina, New Jersey, Illinois, Fayal, Indiana, Wash- ington, D. C., Sandwich Islands, and Hol- land, 1 each, . . . . .	10
	<hr/>
	1,946

As the amount paid for milk in past years usually exceeded \$3,000 per annum, while from lack of manure the improvement of the farm was an impossibility, except at an exorbitant cost for such as could be purchased, it was determined to try the experiment of producing the milk on the premises, and securing thereby an abundant supply of fertilizin gmaterial,—while perhaps the prime cost of the milk might be lessened. The project encountered much opposition. But the trial has been persevered in, and the result shows that an ample supply of milk has been produced at a cash outlay not exceeding \$1,600 for the year, while the effect of the experiment on the farm has been most salutary.

Fifty-eight tons of English hay have been cut this season, against thirteen only in the first year of my administration,—and the bulk of the land may now be regarded as permanently improved.

The milk is now produced at a cash outlay of seven cents per gallon, and in this outlay is included all the material raised on the farm and consumed by the cows, which is rated at its full cash value. The prices formerly paid were 17 and 18 cents per gallon.

It must be distinctly understood that the above seven cents per gallon covers every expense, except the labor of feeding and milking, which is performed by inmates, and is offset as described in a Note appended.

In making up the statement of “produce of the farm,” the milk has been estimated as worth only 12 cents per gallon, (instead of the 17 or 18,) and from that sum the entire cost of 7 cents per gallon has been deducted,—leaving a net profit to the house of 5 cents per gallon, which has been placed in the column showing the amount of produce.

The milk, perhaps, should be rated at more than 12 cents, especially in the winter months, but we are too well satisfied with the result of our experiment to exaggerate its success, even by claiming the usual market price.

I append a copy of our milk account for quarter ending September 30, 1862:

## DR.

For interest on appraised value of 25 cows, .	\$13 23	
For depreciation of dairy furniture, and interest thereon, . . . . .	4 62	
For hay and grass, for 3 months, . .	294 48	
For meal, for 3 months, . . . . .	47 64	
For meal from cotton seed, for 3 months, .	52 50	
	<hr/>	\$412 47

## CR.

By 23,299 quarts of milk, at 3 cents, . .	\$698 97	
By 3 calves sold, . . . . .	3 50	
	<hr/>	702 47
Profit on milk, . . . . .		<hr/> \$290 00

NOTE.—1. The labor of feeding and milking is performed by inmates, whose services in other departments would be worth little or nothing, and for whose board the house is already debited; but, as an offset, no credit is given for the manure, which in value would exceed the cost of hired labor.

2. No charge is made for depreciation of stock ; because, where a cow loses value as a milker, she is forthwith slaughtered for the use of the institution, and produces fully as much as her prime cost, and often more.

3. From lack of pasturage, the system of soiling is pursued.

In the last report, allusion was made to certain permanent improvements, "necessary and too long deferred," which the Inspectors had been gradually making during the past three years, and which had apparently increased the expenses of the institution, but would henceforth tend to their diminution. It was further stated that these improvements had been completed, with the exception of suitable provision for the insane, which then awaited and still awaits the action of the legislature. It will be noticed by the above statistics, that these expectations have been fully realized.

The cash actually expended is less than last year by \$7,283.43. The precise cost of supporting our paupers, repairing all defects, and furnishing the little improvements always needed in so large an establishment, is diminished by \$1,813.71, while in the "current expenses" there is a saving of \$2,159.46.

It must be borne in mind that these reductions have been effected in spite of a larger average weekly number, and a great advance in the prices of many articles of prime necessity.

I cannot close this annual statement, in justice to my associates in the administration of the almshouse, without expressing my obligations for their active and efficient co-operation in their several spheres of duty, and to yourselves my full appreciation of your vigilance in guarding the high trust committed to you.

T. J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*



DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent.* CR.

1861. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1862. Jan. Feb. Mar. April, May, June, July, Aug. Sept.	To cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, .  To cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, . cash paid for supplies, .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	\$3,572 94 3,067 95 5,767 06  4,164 61 3,852 54 5,441 84 3,312 91 3,654 12 3,893 88 2,037 62 3,597 31 4,050 01 <hr/> \$46,412 79 <hr/> \$1,136 36	1861. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1862. Jan. Feb. Mar. April, May, June, July, Aug. Sept.	By cash received from State Treasurer, cash received from State Treasurer, cash received from State Treasurer, cash received from State Treasurer, cash received from State Treasurer, cash received from State Treasurer, cash received from State Treasurer, cash received from State Treasurer, cash received from State Treasurer, cash received from State Treasurer, cash received from State Treasurer, cash received from State Treasurer, cash received for board and articles sold,	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	\$3,572 94 3,067 95 5,767 06  4,164 61 3,852 54 5,441 84 3,312 91 3,654 12 3,893 88 2,037 62 3,597 31 4,050 01 1,136 36 <hr/> \$47,549 15 <hr/>	
Oct. 1, 1862.	To balance on hand, .	. . . . .		1862. March,	By cash received from State Treasurer—being special appropriation, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$416 67	
1862. March,	To cash paid for building Pest House, .	. . . . .						\$416 67

THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

This is to certify that we have examined the above account of Thomas J. Marsh with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly  
cat and properly vouched.

STEPHEN MANSUR, }  
DANIEL P. FITZ, } *Inspectors.*  
GEO. P. ELLIOT, }

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present to you the following Report, containing the usual statistical information, relating to the department under my charge the past year. During this time, there has been admitted to the institution a less number of fatally diseased persons than heretofore. We have had less epidemic disease, than during the previous year; a few cases of scarlet fever being the only complaint, that might properly be classed as such. .

The records show fourteen hundred and thirty-four cases of sickness; one hundred and thirty-two deaths; and sixty-two births. The accompanying tables will give you all further information that seems desirable, in order to judge of the health of the institution, you will find recorded there the number of cases admitted to the hospitals for the year, and for each month, the disease or cause of sickness, and the average number on the sick list; the number of deaths, the cause of death, the month in which it occurred, and the age of the patient; and the number of births.

I wish, in closing to express my obligations to the assistants, Drs. Wood and Brigham, and to the nurses, Miss Winsby and Mrs. Bartlett, for their faithful services in this department.

With sentiments of esteem and respect, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
Oct. 1, 1862. }

TABLE No. 1,

*Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, with the Number for each Month, and the Names of the principal Diseases.*

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Anæmia, . . . . .	8	1	10	18	16	10	7	1	20	28	19	26	14
Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	184	7	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	—	3	5
Debility, . . . . .	29	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Dropsy, . . . . .	11	1	3	2	1	1	—	1	11	5	—	10	1
Fever, Ephemeral, . . . . .	39	4	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1
Typhoid, . . . . .	16	3	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	—	5	1
Marasmus, . . . . .	24	3	1	2	—	1	—	6	7	4	—	6	2
Puerperal, . . . . .	63	3	7	5	4	6	11	5	1	4	5	1	1
Rheumatism, . . . . .	27	1	3	2	4	—	1	4	2	4	4	3	—
Other Diseases, (Miscellaneous,) . . . . .	55	1	3	—	2	2	6	6	8	11	12	3	1
<i>Diseases of Alimentary Canal.</i>													
Cancerum Oris, . . . . .	29	2	6	3	2	1	1	6	5	2	1	—	—
Cholera Infantum, . . . . .	13	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	2	4	1	1
Cholera Morbus, . . . . .	21	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	5	7	5	—
Diarrhoea, . . . . .	58	2	1	1	1	—	—	4	3	16	9	16	5
Dysentery, . . . . .	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	—	—
Irritation of Stomach, . . . . .	41	9	4	3	1	2	4	3	6	1	6	2	—
Tonsillitis, . . . . .	7	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Alimentary Canal, . . . . .	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	5	3	2	—

TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
<i>Diseases of Nervous Centres.</i>													
Alcoholismus, . . . . .	79	2	2	2	2	1	8	10	9	-	17	16	10
Delirium Tremens, . . . . .	18	1	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	6	-
Palsy, . . . . .	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous Centres,	17	-	-	3	-	2	2	3	-	3	2	-	2
<i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>													
Asthma, . . . . .	13	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	4	1
Influenza, . . . . .	63	7	14	7	10	9	9	4	-	-	1	1	1
Phthisis, . . . . .	54	4	3	5	2	4	4	7	4	6	3	8	4
Pleurisy, . . . . .	15	1	2	-	-	3	-	6	2	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia, . . . . .	26	2	6	2	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	2	-
Pertussis, . . . . .	41	5	15	8	2	-	1	1	2	7	3	-	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs,	20	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	2	2	-	-
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>													
Eczema, . . . . .	23	-	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	5	3	2	-
Erysipelas, . . . . .	15	-	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	-	1	-	-
Rubeola, . . . . .	8	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlatina, . . . . .	54	-	-	-	-	3	4	27	-	2	1	-	1
Scabies, . . . . .	15	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	-	1	-
Varicella, . . . . .	23	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Skin,	10	1	-	1	2	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-



Surgical Diseases.													
Abscess, . . . . .	36	1	2	6	8	4	-	5	2	2	2	1	3
Mammary, . . . . .	8	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-
Amputation, . . . . .	4	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns, Bruises, Sprains, &c., . . . . .	29	5	2	2	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	4	3
Fracture, . . . . .	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	8	3
Ulcer, . . . . .	41	4	4	2	2	1	7	2	1	5	1	1	2
Synovitis, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Surgical Diseases, . . . . .	32	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	5	7	4	1
Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs.													
Gonorrhœa, . . . . .	10	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	2
Syphilis, . . . . .	91	6	4	2	2	2	5	10	7	6	13	26	8
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs, . . . . .	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	2	1
Totals, . . . . .	1,434	115	108	96	77	78	105	146	148	154	156	171	80
Average number on the sick list, . . . . .	165	193	189	208	188	161	159	151	150	130	132	163	158

TABLE No. 2,

*Showing the Causes of Death, the Whole Number, the Sex, the Number in each Month, and the Ages of those who have Died in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862.*

DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 2.	From 2 to 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 60.	From 60 to 70.	From 70 to 80.	Over 80.
Anæmia, . . . . .	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aneurism of Aorta, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asthma, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bright's Disease, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis, . . . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer, . . . . .	3	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera Infantum, . . . . .	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera Morbus, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croup, . . . . .	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debility, Infantile, . . . . .	19	15	4	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2
Senile, . . . . .	8	4	4	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dentition, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea, . . . . .	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dropsy, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy, . . . . .	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fever, Typhoid, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Irritative, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gangrena Oris, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heart, Disease of, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE No. 3,

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, during each Month from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, with the Sex, Twins, Stillborn, Birth-place of the Mothers, and the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Twins.	Stillborn.	Birthplace of Mothers.				
						Ireland.	United States.	British Prov.	England.	Other Countries.
October, . . . . .	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
November, . . . . .	7	2	5	—	—	1	3	1	1	1
December, . . . . .	5	2	3	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
January, . . . . .	4	3	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
February, . . . . .	6	2	4	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
March, . . . . .	11	6	5	—	1	8	3	—	—	—
April, . . . . .	5	2	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
May, . . . . .	7	5	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	—
June, . . . . .	4	2	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
July, . . . . .	4	2	2	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
August, . . . . .	6	3	3	—	—	3	1	—	1	1
September, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . . . .	62	32	30	—	5	41	13	3	3	2
Whole number since the opening of the institution, . . . . .	653	330	323	24	58	463	86	43	24	25



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the established usage of our institution, I have the honor to lay before you my Eighth Annual Report, relating to the educational, moral and religious interest of the people under your inspection.

As in the aggregate of its characteristics, plans of operation, relations and interests, our institution may be regarded little else than a miniature world ; so also is it in divers particulars. Here singular extremes strike hands, and remarkable pages of history and biographical sketches are brought to light. The same tide that floats in the ignorant, sometimes brings on its bosom the scholar, the lawyer, and the professor ; the low-born and the high come together ; the demented and the talented ; the foolish and the wise ; the superstitious and the reasonable ; the vicious and the virtuous ; the grossly irreligious and the truly pious. Besides, there is such a preponderance of vice, ignorance and impiety, coupled with a perpetually changing population, that to make any visible progress in the right direction, requires untiring zeal and constant vigilance, duly tempered by wisdom and experience.

This being the condition of things, it becomes pleasant to report any progress ; but far more so, to be able to say, that in some respects, at least, the past year has been a complete success ; if not all that might be desired, *all that could reasonably be expected.*

Under the excellent management of the Superintendent and Matron, we have very orderly, quiet Sabbaths, large religious congregations, cleanly in person and neatly dressed, and large Sabbath and week-day schools. Some of the people here are true Christians. They love the Sabbath and are deeply inter-

ested in all our religious services. The more plainly and faithfully the gospel is preached, the better they like it. Others, though enchained by superstition and vice, and deeply sunk in degradation and wretchedness, are not altogether unwilling to hear the truth; and although they may not give any present evidence of reform, are doubtless influenced more or less, and in some instances much more than they would be willing to admit.

Our Sabbath school has been in a prosperous condition during the whole year, and would doubtless bear a favorable comparison with any other Sabbath school in the Commonwealth. Our children have been as quiet and orderly as could be desired; and their lessons, with but few exceptions, have been *very* perfect, many of our children being able to repeat their lessons (containing ten or twelve verses in the Testament) without a single mistake. The aggregate amount of biblical knowledge acquired in our school per week, will average about five hundred verses; and sometimes has been more than seven hundred. These facts are truly cheering to all lovers of Bible truth, and must be regarded as the most direct and reliable means for producing the most blessed results. I feel under special obligation to Capt. Marsh and his daughter, and to Mr. Gleason and his associate teachers, for their untiring efforts to make the Sabbath school what it is.

The singing, both in our public worship and in the Sabbath school, deserves special notice. Capt. Marsh, as formerly, assisted by other officers, has furnished us excellent choir singing in our morning service; and the children, under the direction of Mr. Gleason and others, always sing well, and sometimes charmingly.

The week-day school, under the instruction of Mr. Gleason, assisted by Mrs. Gleason and Miss Hill, has been altogether more prosperous during the past year than during any preceding one since the institution was opened. A manifest progress has been made in nearly all the essentials of a good school. The standard has been, thorough discipline and perfect recitations; and such a motto followed up by vigorous efforts would most certainly result in complete success.

In conclusion, allow me to express my grateful acknowledgment for the lively interest which you have manifested in the

educational, moral and religious improvement of the people under your charge ; for your occasional presence at our Sabbath services ; and for your expressions of sympathy and approval to me. And as the past has been may the future continue to be.

Respectfully submitted by

J. M. BURTT, *Chaplain.*

NORTH TEWKSBURY, October 1, 1862.





TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT TEWKSBURY.

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OCTOBER, 1863.

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BOSTON:  
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,  
No. 4 SPRING LANE.  
1864.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable Council :*

In compliance with a law of the Commonwealth, the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, herewith submit the Tenth Annual Report of the institution under their charge.

It was the privilege of the Inspectors of 1862 to report, that "no calamity had befallen the institution for the year." Quite otherwise now. It becomes our painful duty to record one of the greatest calamities that has befallen the institution since its organization. Scarcely had the old year closed, and the new one commenced, at a moment when the Inspectors and Superintendent were seated at the table to close up their Report for the year which had just ended, when without the slightest warning, viz., on the 14th day of October, 1862, an explosion of one of the steam boilers took place. It was situated in the basement of the brick building within the yard, and adjoining the main institution, blowing out one side, part of one end, with great destruction to the interior. The building was used for various purposes, such as bakery, cooking, washing and ironing. The two last named rooms were situated in the rear of the boilers and adjoining, there being nothing but a brick partition between them. These rooms were literally filled with female inmates, at their accustomed occupation, together with

Mrs. Susan M. Banks, who had charge of the laundry, causing the instant death of five persons, and injuring twenty others ; many of them died from their injuries in a short time, numbering in all twenty-five. Mrs. Banks lived about three months, suffering most intensely during the whole period. It is only surprising, considering the large number of persons who were in the building at the time, that no more were killed or injured. There could not have been less than from sixty to seventy in all. For the cause of the explosion, we refer you to the report of the jury of inquest, who say, among other things, that it was owing to the insufficient strength of the iron of which the boilers were made. It will be recollected that the Inspectors immediately despatched a messenger to communicate to your Excellency the sad catastrophe, whereupon a committee of the Council, viz., Messrs. Shute, Cochrane, and Boynton, came to the institution and made such examinations as they saw fit. The great question for the moment was, what was to be done at that late season of the year, the whole business of the institution having been carried on by steam, and also heated by the same. It was a subject for action, immediate action, in view of the lapse of time that would be required to reconstruct that which was destroyed by the disaster. The means of cooking and warming the institution having been destroyed, privation and suffering was certain at the best that could be done, as cool weather was already upon us, and the frosts of autumn were inevitable, before the ordinary mode of cooking and heating could be restored, which was of great importance to a community like the one here, ranging all the way from tender infancy to decrepit old age, with a large number of sick and feeble. It is well known that the Inspectors immediately submitted a brief report of the condition of affairs occasioned by the explosion, to your Excellency and the honorable Council, asking instruction in the matter, and permission to erect a new boiler house, and two new tubular boilers, with such other things, and to make such repairs as would be necessary to put the institution in a proper and comfortable condition again, which we estimated would cost, according to the best means we had at the time, about \$3,500, all of which it pleased your Excellency to grant. We accordingly caused the new building to be commenced, and the reconstruction and repairs of the old one.



The new boiler-house is situated outside of the yard, twelve feet east of the old one, entirely by itself; its demensions are 40 by 21 feet, one story high, built of brick, walls one foot thick; in it we placed two new tubular boilers of forty horse-power each, manufactured by Allen and Endicott, for which the old ones were exchanged as part pay. We also procured and placed in the boiler-house one of Knowles' new improved steam pumps for supplying the boilers with water, and for the extinguishment of fire, should any occur at the institution, by the attachment of hose. We also procured and placed on the boilers, water indicators, steam-whistle, gauges, &c., as indicators of danger,—in fact, nothing has been omitted to ensure safety in the new boilers, so far as human skill can devise. The old building has been repaired and very much improved, so that the whole affair is in a much better condition than ever before, and we are happy to say the new boilers work to our entire satisfaction.

We feel it proper to say that all of the Inspectors spent a large amount of time, aiding as well as they were able by their advice, and with their hands, and some of them every day, during the whole period of time. The whole amount of money expended consequent upon the explosion, with large and substantial improvements, was \$4,606.80, covering an unexpended balance of the last year's appropriation of \$1,536.65, and a special grant of \$3,070.15 made by the last legislature—total, \$4,606.80. It has been the purpose of the Inspectors for the last year to make such suggestions as in their judgment were of necessity, with a strict eye to economy. It was thought advisable that as much of the mechanical business of the institution as possible should be performed by the inmates, consequently a blacksmith's shop has been established, as that class of mechanics are usually found here. In this way heavy bills are saved, as there is much of that work to be done at an institution of this kind. We believe the system to be the true one in all the departments of the institution, and is practiced to a very great extent. In this way much of the labor on the farm hitherto performed by large and expensive teams, may be done by the inmates, and a large amount of money saved. The true policy should be, as it seems to us, to make the inmates so far as possible, self-supporting; for this purpose undoubtedly farming:

lands were procured, that the labor of a miscellaneous set of persons, thrown upon the charity of the State, could be better adapted to agriculture in the main, than in any other way. The raising of agricultural seeds has been commenced this year. It is well known to those who are in the business to be a profitable one, especially here, as all the labor is done by the inmates under the direction of the gardener. It is true in many other branches of farming as in this. We would not for any consideration overtax any one with labor, but we believe all those who throw themselves upon the charity of the Commonwealth, and are fed at a bountiful table, should be required to labor what they are able. It is a well known fact to those who have charge of the almshouse, that the number is very much increased in the fall of the year, and through the winter months; a large proportion of them are able-bodied persons, well able to work and earn their own living elsewhere; but there being no law to prevent their coming here, of course the officers of the institution cannot prevent it. Many of them throw themselves into the almshouse in the cold season of the year, that they may pass a very pleasant and comfortable winter at the expense of those who have to work hard to earn money to pay their taxes, which goes to help support them. It is well understood by the farming community, that there is little to be done upon the farm in winter; there is no class of persons who better understand that than those who go to the institution for the purpose we have mentioned. No sooner than the winter is fairly over, and the warm sun of spring returns, than they ask for their discharge. Here again the officers of the institution labor under the same difficulty as before; we had no law to prevent their coming, and none to prevent their going. Should there not be legislation on this subject,—that when an able-bodied person has been well fed, clothed, and in every way well cared for through the winter, he may be lawfully detained, long enough to pay some equivalent in labor, at least for his board, when that labor can be applied on the farm in spring and summer? It is no uncommon occurrence at that season of the year to be left without men enough to do the labor on the farm.

You will pardon us for dwelling so long on this part of the Report; we could not forbear to present to your minds some of the important facts as they exist.



In our last Report, some allusion was made to the business of raising milk. One year ago a dairy account was opened to test by actual experiment, by debt and credit, the exact cost per quart to make it upon the farm. We are happy to say the records show a most satisfactory result in favor of the keeping of cows.

For a detailed account of the milk, we refer you to the Superintendent's report.

There have been improvements made in the Superintendent's department in the building, by enlarging the kitchen, dining-room, store-room, &c. A large wood-shed has been erected to store wood. The swine have been reduced to the capacity of the offal made in the institution, so that no material outlay for the feeding, in the way of grain, &c., will be needed. The experiment of slaughtering meats has been carried on for one year, furnishing both fresh and salt meat, of good and satisfactory quality, with a large saving to the State over the former mode of procuring them. The ox teams have been reduced from five pairs to three pairs. A number of employees have been discharged; viz.: John R. Smith, who had charge of the shoe department, the Superintendent assuming some of the duties, such as cutting out the work, with the general oversight of the department. The two schools have been united in one, under the instruction of Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, with satisfactory results, thereby enabling us to dispense with the services of Miss Hill, who had charge of the small school. The Rev. Mr. Burt, Chaplain, was suffered to retire in April last, for the reason of economy solely. He had given good satisfaction in every respect; it was thought the labors of the Principal of the school and that of the Chaplain could be united in one person, at a reduced salary, and we are pleased to say we have found a highly educated gentleman, the Rev. Abel Patten, who assumes the duties of Chaplain and Principal, together with his daughter as assistant; and they are now in full discharge of their duties, at just one-half the salary hitherto paid, viz., \$400 per annum, in place of \$800 as formerly, making a saving to the State in salary and board occasioned by the several changes, about \$1,200; and we are happy to say that the various departments where the changes were made, are in a most satisfactory operation.

It is proper here to say, the Inspectors and all of the officers of the institution are laboring together for its highest good, especially in keeping down the expenses so far as consistent with humanity. If we fail to meet the reasonable views of the community, it cannot be charged to remissness or inattention on our part; no time or effort is too great, to secure the highest interests of those whose servants we are.

Thus we have given you some of the business and financial operations of the institution for the year just ended. For a more detailed account of the expenses of the almshouse, together with the inventory of the property carefully made by the Inspectors, as required by law, we refer you to the Superintendent's Report, which will accompany our own.

In justice to Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, the former teachers who have just closed their labors at the institution, we would say they have given good satisfaction, and we regard them as successful teachers.

The school is in a prosperous condition; to us it is one of the brightest hopes of the institution; the educational advantages here derived by a regular course of study, which tends to fit the pupils for a practical business when they shall have arrived to years of maturity. The policy of indenturing children is one of importance, and should be guarded with great care; to provide good homes for them is desirable, where they can be educated and brought up in a proper way; such opportunities, however, are much more rare than most persons imagine. It is no uncommon occurrence for applications to be made for both girls and boys solely to tend cows on the public highway; such applications, however, are peremptorily refused, where the facts are known. Selectmen of towns and overseers of the poor should be careful in their recommendations of persons applying to them for approval; they should be well satisfied by a personal or acquired knowledge of the applicant before they sign a recommendation.

It is proper here to say that children are indentured to persons on their producing recommendations of selectmen of towns and overseers of the poor. The custom of disposing of children is in our judgment capable of improvement, but for good and sufficient reasons we forbear making any further suggestions.



The general health of the institution has been good ; for particulars we refer you to the report of the Physician.

The insane department has undergone a very great change ; the condition and general management is very much improved, and the inmates are now as happy as their peculiar state of mind will allow.

The report of the Chaplain will accompany our own, to which we invite your attention.

The farm has produced well, as will be seen by examination of the appraisal of the produce, under the head of the Superintendent's report.

We have carefully avoided superfluities, but presented plain and substantial facts. We would add our testimony to the distinguished faithfulness and ability with which the Superintendent and Matron have discharged their arduous trusts, as well also as all the officers of the institution.

We cannot forbear, in closing this Report, to make mention of one of our former members, the Hon. Stephen Mansur, chairman of the Board of Inspectors in 1862, and up to the time of his death, which occurred in April. Mr. Mansur was an Inspector, with the exception of a very short time, from the organization of the institution to the time of his death.

GEO. P. ELLIOT,  
DAN'L P. FITZ,  
F. H. NOURSE,

*Inspectors.*

TEWKSBURY, October 1, 1863.

Agreeably to the statutes of the Commonwealth, the following table is presented :

Live stock on farm, . . . . .	\$3,233 00
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	5,684 59
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	2,232 21
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, . . . . .	5,059 36
Mechanical tools and iron, . . . . .	841 43
Caloric-engine, water-pipe, and building, . . . . .	2,000 00
Beds, bedding, and other furniture in inmates' department, . . . . .	10,711 05
Personal property of the State in Superintendent's department, . . . . .	3,225 75
Ready-made clothing, . . . . .	4,942 73
Dry goods, . . . . .	1,278 26
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	1,608 75
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	207 21
Fuel, . . . . .	5,070 00
Library school books and school furniture, . . . . .	190 60
Hay and grain, . . . . .	1,294 16
Coffins and lumber, . . . . .	202 87
Surgical instruments, . . . . .	156 81
Furniture in Dispensary, . . . . .	101 05
Boots, shoes, and stock, . . . . .	847 80
Paints, oils, and colors, . . . . .	25 00
Molasses hogsheads, beef and flour barrels, . . . . .	359 76
Hay-scales, platform balances, &c., . . . . .	190 00
	<hr/>
	\$49,462 39

There has been paid as follows, for

#### SALARIES.

George P. Elliot, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	\$160 00
Daniel P. Fitz, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	160 00
Francis H. Nourse, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from April 30, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	66 67
Stephen Mansur, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to April 1, 1863, . . . . .	80 00
	<hr/>
	\$466 67

#### OFFICERS.

Thomas J. Marsh and wife, ( <i>Superintendent and Matron</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	\$1,500 00
Jonathan Brown, ( <i>Physician</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	900 00

Elisha Huntington, ( <i>Consulting Physician</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	\$100 00
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., ( <i>Assistant-Superintendent and Clerk</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, and wife, ( <i>Seamstress</i> ), from January 1, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	360 00
T. P. Bartlett and wife, ( <i>Watchman and Nurse</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	400 00
F. E. Gleason and wife, ( <i>Teachers</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	400 00
A. C. Lawrence, ( <i>Engineer</i> ), from March 20, 1863, to September 30, 1863, and wife, ( <i>Dairymaid</i> ), from May 30, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	370 33
James Poor, ( <i>Farmer</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863, . . . . .	360 00
George Goodall, ( <i>Assistant</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to November 13, 1862, and from February 12, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	178 58
M. F. Hutchins, ( <i>Teamster</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	240 00
J. M. Burt, ( <i>Chaplain</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to March 30, 1863, . . . . .	200 00
John R. Mills, ( <i>Assistant Farmer</i> ), from May 3, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	148 00
H. Willard and wife, ( <i>Cook and Laundress</i> ), from January 7, 1863, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	291 67
Henry A. Bean, ( <i>Engineer</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to February 24, 1863, . . . . .	136 16
John R. Smith, ( <i>Shoemaker</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, . . . . .	75 00
Caleb Knight, ( <i>Cook</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1862, . . . . .	60 00
Abel Patten, ( <i>Chaplain</i> ), from June 28, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1863, . . . . .	70 00
A. J. Lovejoy, ( <i>Cook</i> ), one month, . . . . .	20 00
Martha B. Marsh, ( <i>Cook</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863, . . . . .	156 00
Sarah A. Winsby, ( <i>Nurse</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, . . . . .	156 00
Martha M. Hill, ( <i>Teacher</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, . . . . .	39 00
Susan M. Banks, ( <i>Laundress</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, . . . . .	39 00
Euphania Bryson, ( <i>Dairymaid</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, . . . . .	39 00
Hannah G. Kimball, ( <i>Seamstress</i> ), from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, . . . . .	39 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,744 41

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—The time fixed by law is again at hand when it devolves upon me, as the Superintendent of this institution, to render to you, and through you to the Executive of the Commonwealth, in a statistical form, its financial condition. One year ago I had the pleasure of congratulating you upon the unusual prosperity we had enjoyed the preceding year. This was so marked that in your own Report of the last year you say : “It is a subject of profound acknowledgment to the Great Disposer, that no desolating sickness has invaded the institution ; that no calamity has befallen the many hundreds of living souls congregated within its walls.” Very soon thereafter, upon the 14th day of October, at nine o'clock in the morning, a sad calamity befell us. One of the boilers, used for generating steam for cooking and heating purposes, exploded, and the loss consequent upon it to life and property was very severe. Eleven inmates and one of the officers died from injuries then received, and several more of the inmates were more or less injured who finally recovered, and the apartments in near proximity were literally destroyed. We have been astonished, severe as this accident was, to think how few were injured ; it seems as though it could have hardly occurred at any other time and not prove more fatal. I should do injustice to my own feelings if I did not bear testimony to the good conduct of all the inmates on that trying occasion ; they were ready and anxious to do every thing in their power that could be of service. We had at the time nearly eight hundred inmates, and with our apparatus for cooking, washing, baking, and heating,



nearly all destroyed, it required considerable extra exertion to keep the people comfortable; besides, cold weather was approaching, and other than the ordinary means must be supplied for warming apartments occupied by the sick, the aged, and the children. The expense incident to these temporary arrangements, as a whole, was no inconsiderable amount. As soon as these things had been partially provided, attention was immediately given to the procuring new boilers, building a new boiler-house, repairing the buildings injured, &c. On the afternoon of the annual Thanksgiving, we lighted our fires under the new boilers for the first time.

The inquiry may be made, how came the boiler to explode? I will not attempt any explanation myself, but will give the finding of the inquest, which is as follows:

That the persons named came to their death on the fourteenth day of October, at the hour of nine, A. M., A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by scalds, burns and bruises, caused by a collapse of the flue of one of the steam boilers at the State Almshouse, in Tewksbury, the above persons being inmates of said State Almshouse. And the jury find, from the evidence in the case, that the iron of which the said flue of the boiler was made was of poor quality, having a tensile strength of only about one-half that of common English plate iron. And further find that the connection of the boilers with the safety-valve and steam-gauge was faulty in its arrangements, and liable from disarrangement to cause an explosion or collapse, without giving any previous alarm. Having thoroughly investigated the cause of the explosion, the jury find no evidence to show that there was any negligence of duty existing, either in the engineers, firemen, or any one connected with the establishment.

(Signed)

JEREMIAH P. JEWETT, *Coroner.*

WILLIAM GREY.

AARON FROST.

HENRY E. PRESTON.

ALVIN MARSHALL.

ENOCH FOSTER.

OLIVER FOSTER.

## STATISTICS OF INMATES.

Number in the house at the commencement of the year, . . .	776
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	1,833
Discharged, . . . . .	1,976
Supported, . . . . .	2,609
Births, . . . . .	64
Deaths, . . . . .	193
Number of children who have been provided with homes, . .	60
Weekly average, . . . . .	737
Present number, . . . . .	633

Of the 1,833 admitted during the year, there were from

Boston, . . . . .	817
Lowell, . . . . .	291
Tewksbury, . . . . .	155
Lawrence, . . . . .	64
Charlestown, . . . . .	63
Salem, . . . . .	39
Cambridge, . . . . .	27
Worcester I. H. and Newburyport, 25 each, . . . . .	50
Waltham, . . . . .	20
Lynn, . . . . .	19
East Cambridge and Haverhill, 15 each, . . . . .	30
Woburn, . . . . .	13
Chelsea, . . . . .	12
Rainsford Island, . . . . .	11
South Danvers and Gloucester, 10 each, . . . . .	20
Andover, Taunton I. H., and Fitchburg, 9 each, . . . . .	27
Somerville, Cambridge House of Correction, and West Cambridge, 8 each, . . . . .	24
Newton and Marlborough, 7 each, . . . . .	14
Wenham, Andover, and Amesbury, 6 each, . . . . .	18
Medford, . . . . .	5
Malden, West Newbury, Stoneham, Shirley, and South Danvers, 4 each, . . . . .	20
Danvers, . . . . .	3
Concord, Holliston, Westford, Melrose, Framingham, and Billerica, 2 each, . . . . .	12
Natick, Hopkinton, Watertown, South Reading, Ipswich, Rowley, Sudbury, Marblehead, Salisbury, Methuen, Stow, Bedford, Bradford, Needham, and Winthrop, 1 each, . . .	15
Born in house, . . . . .	64
	<hr/> 1,833

The following table will show the number admitted each month, age when admitted, and sex.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
October, . .	77	41	36	18	11	12	8	12	9	3	3	1
November, .	101	42	59	29	10	21	17	8	7	6	3	—
December, .	92	47	45	11	8	17	15	14	17	8	2	—
January, . .	206	104	102	35	30	54	28	33	15	10	1	—
February, .	194	84	110	39	21	54	32	21	13	9	3	2
March, . . .	101	48	53	31	19	15	16	9	6	3	2	—
April, . . .	91	45	46	37	10	20	13	6	2	2	1	—
May, . . . .	167	76	91	51	14	37	30	15	8	5	6	1
June, . . . .	209	95	114	53	16	48	36	19	21	11	4	1
July, . . . .	238	112	126	73	29	42	40	21	18	10	3	2
August, . . .	134	67	67	40	19	17	19	18	7	11	2	1
September, .	223	125	98	54	49	42	35	20	15	5	2	1
Totals, . . .	1,833	886	947	471	236	379	289	196	138	83	32	9

Of the foregoing there were born in

Ireland, . . . . .	789
Massachusetts, (mostly foreign parents,) . . . . .	567
British Provinces, . . . . .	82
England, . . . . .	77
Maine, . . . . .	68
New York, . . . . .	44
Scotland, . . . . .	39
New Hampshire, . . . . .	35
Unknown, . . . . .	21
Germany, . . . . .	15
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	14
Vermont, . . . . .	13
Connecticut and Kentucky, 11 each, . . . . .	22
Rhode Island, . . . . .	8
Maryland, . . . . .	5
Virginia, . . . . .	4

New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, and Fayal, 3 each, . . . . .	12
Indiana, South Carolina, France, Western Islands, Prussia, and at sea, 2 each, . . . . .	12
North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Italy, Sweden, and Swit- zerland, 1 each, . . . . .	6
	<hr/> 1,833

## ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF PRODUCE RAISED ON FARM.

Pork, beef, veal, &c., . . . . .	\$3,252 28
Manure, . . . . .	1,225 00
7½ tons carrots, . . . . .	90 00
215 bushels beets, . . . . .	107 50
1,444 bushels potatoes, . . . . .	866 40
289 bushels potatoes, . . . . .	86 70
1 acre sweet corn, . . . . .	50 00
9,700 heads of cabbage, . . . . .	824 50
690 bushels English turnips, . . . . .	172 50
523 bushels ruta-bagas, . . . . .	213 20
Kitchen vegetables, . . . . .	175 00
100 bushels onions, . . . . .	100 00
4,000 pounds squash, . . . . .	70 00
50 bushels beans, . . . . .	150 00
74 tons of English hay, . . . . .	1,480 00
11½ tons of rowen hay, . . . . .	207 00
3 tons of meadow hay, . . . . .	24 00
54 bushels mangel wurzel, . . . . .	16 20
150 bushels parsnips, . . . . .	60 00
6 bushels peas, . . . . .	7 50
Seeds, . . . . .	34 10
84 cords wood, . . . . .	315 00
Grass and millet, cut for soiling cows, . . . . .	392 64
Profit on 18,899 gallons of milk, . . . . .	837 68
	<hr/> \$10,757 20

There has been paid as follows:

Agricultural and mechanical tools, . . . . .	\$395 16
Butter, cheese, and eggs, . . . . .	16 53
Crackers, . . . . .	26 55
Crockery, . . . . .	186 13
Dry goods, . . . . .	3,533 69
Flour, 1,195 barrels, . . . . .	7,692 00
Fresh and salt fish, . . . . .	1,306 29
Furniture, . . . . .	174 94
Hay, straw, and grain, . . . . .	3,401 03
Sundries, . . . . .	31 63



Hardware, . . . . .	\$83 99
Improvements, . . . . .	789 72
Lumber, . . . . .	303 20
Live stock, . . . . .	807 36
Meats and provisions, . . . . .	4,258 19
Medicines, . . . . .	398 93
Plaster, lime, and ashes, . . . . .	20 72
Repairs, . . . . .	1,316 62
Soap and soap stock, . . . . .	559 20
Shoe stock, . . . . .	1,408 22
Smith work, . . . . .	192 83
Services and wages, . . . . .	7,383 71
Stationery, newspapers, postage, and books, . . . . .	181 82
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	546 96
Transportation of freight, . . . . .	1,272 82
Vegetables, . . . . .	1,433 78
West India goods and groceries, . . . . .	4,310 77
Wooden ware, brooms, &c., . . . . .	105 72
Wood and coal, . . . . .	7,307 98
	<hr/>
	\$49,446 49

Which is the whole amount received from the Treasurer, and expended for the support of inmates and the maintenance of the establishment.

There was on hand at the commencement of the year, October 1, 1862, articles for use, to the value of . . . . . 18,241 40

Which, with the cash expended, leaves to be accounted for a value of . . . . . \$67,687 89

If from this we deduct the appraised value of the live stock, produce, and articles purchased, now on hand, and also the cash unexpended, we shall arrive at the cost of maintaining the establishment for the year ending October 1, 1863.

Deducting, then—

Live stock on farm, . . . . .	\$3,233 00
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	5,684 59
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	2,232 21
Ready-made clothing, . . . . .	4,942 73
Dry goods, . . . . .	1,278 26
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	1,608 75
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	207 21
Surgical instruments, . . . . .	156 81
Hay and grain, . . . . .	1,294 16
Coffins and lumber, . . . . .	202 87
Boots, shoes, and stock, . . . . .	847 80
Paints, oils, and colors, . . . . .	25 00
Fuel, . . . . .	5,070 00
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	31 63
Repairs, . . . . .	1,316 62

Improvements, . . . . .	\$789 72	
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	546 96	
Cash on hand, . . . . .	2,935 50	
	<hr/>	\$32,403 82

We have as the exact cost of maintaining, renewing, and enlarging as above, . . . . . \$35,284 07

And assessing this sum upon the average number of inmates, we find the average weekly cost for each to have been . . . . . 92  $\frac{2}{3}$

I append a copy of our milk account for the year ending September 30, 1863.

## Dr.

For interest on appraised value of 25 cows, . . . . .	\$52 92	
For depreciation of dairy furniture and interest thereon, . . . . .	18 48	
For hay and grass, . . . . .	1,177 92	
For cotton-seed meal, . . . . .	113 75	
For pea-nut meal, . . . . .	19 69	
For shorts, . . . . .	159 09	
	<hr/>	\$1,541 85

## Cr.

By 75,597 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk, at 3 cents, . . . . .	\$2,267 91	
30 calves, . . . . .	111 62	
	<hr/>	\$2,379 53

Profit on milk, . . . . .	\$837 68
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NOTE.—The labor of feeding and milking is performed by inmates, for whose board the house is already debited; but, as an offset, no credit is given for the manure, which in value would exceed the cost of hired labor.

No charge is made for depreciation of stock, because where a cow loses value as a milker, she is forthwith slaughtered for the use of the institution, and produces fully as much as her prime cost, and often more.

From lack of pasturage the system of soiling is pursued.

We have tried the experiment of buying and slaughtering beef for the year now closed, and the result has been quite satisfactory. In fact we may say, in a word, that we have endeavored to do every thing that seemed to promise an economical result. We had hoped to have shown a more favorable result from our root crop, but it has proved a partial failure; every thing else has been more than we anticipated. Considering the season, our hay has been well secured.

Thirty-four insane persons have been transferred to this institution during the year by the Board of Alien Commissioners, from Taunton and Worcester Hospitals; two of them have escaped; all of the others have behaved well, and some of them are among my best laborers.

Dr. Jonathan Brown, who has had the charge of the medical department since the opening of the institution, still continues to act as Physician, and I will refer you to his able report on the sanitary condition of the same.

Allow me also to call your attention to the report of the Chaplain. As you are aware, his connection with us as Chaplain and Teacher is but recent, yet I feel constrained to say that he seems to give promise of success in his present calling.

The school until recently was under the charge of Mr. F. E. Gleason and wife, experienced teachers, who have relinquished their charge, as it was deemed advisable to have the offices of Chaplain and Teacher combined in one person.

I have alluded previously to the death of one of the officers at the time of the boiler explosion. That officer was Mrs. Susan M. Banks; she was in charge of the laundry at the time, and was badly scalded; she lived until the 21st of January following, when she died. She had been a great sufferer all the time. It is our consolation to believe that every possible thing was done to alleviate her sufferings.

Hon. Stephen Mansur, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, who had been connected with the management of the institution from its opening, save only a very short time, died on the first day of April last. He always took an active interest in its welfare, and in the comfort of those who were members of the family. In his death the institution lost a kind friend.

In closing this Tenth Annual Statement, it is with pleasure that I accord to the many inmates congregated here from time to time, general good deportment while here, and the alacrity with which they perform their varied duties. I have had the hearty co-operation of all the subordinate officers, which I fully appreciate; in fact, they all seem to work for the best interest of the institution, and the welfare of its inmates. Permit me to thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness which has marked your official intercourse, and for the prompt support I have received at your hands in the discharge of my duty.

Although the past year has had its trials, and sorrow at times has been our lot, yet we would not be unmindful of the multiplied blessings that have been bestowed upon us, nor of the Source from whence they have come.

T. J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*



DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent. CR.

1862.				1862.			
Oct.	To cash paid for supplies, .	.	\$7,104 64	Oct.	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	\$7,104 64
Nov.	cash paid for supplies, .	.	2,047 52	Nov.	cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	2,047 52
Dec.	cash paid for supplies, .	.	6,442 71	Dec.	cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	6,442 71
1863.				1863.			
Jan.	To cash paid for supplies, .	.	4,210 66	Jan.	By cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	4,210 66
Feb.	cash paid for supplies, .	.	2,049 49	Feb.	cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	2,049 49
Mar.	cash paid for supplies, .	.	4,149 74	Mar.	cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	4,149 74
April,	cash paid for supplies, .	.	2,494 65	April,	cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	2,494 65
May,	cash paid for supplies, .	.	3,284 81	May,	cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	3,284 81
June,	cash paid for supplies, .	.	3,906 11	June,	cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	3,906 11
July,	cash paid for supplies, .	.	6,254 27	July,	cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	6,254 27
Aug.	cash paid for supplies, .	.	2,615 68	Aug.	cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	2,615 68
Sept.	cash paid for supplies, .	.	4,886 51	Sept.	cash received from State Treasurer, .	.	4,886 21
Oct. 1,	To balance on hand, .	.	\$19,446 49		cash received for board and articles sold, .	.	2,935 50
1863.							\$52,381 99
April,	To cash paid for damages caused by boiler explosion, Oct. 14, 1862, .	.	\$4,606 80	1863.	By cash received from State Treasurer—being special appropriation, .	.	\$3,070 15
				April,	cash, unexpended balance of appropriation, 1861-2, .	.	400 29
					cash, being balance on hand, .	.	1,136 36
							\$4,606 80

THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.

This is to certify that we have examined the above account of Thomas J. Marsh, with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

GEO. P. ELLIOT, }  
DAN'L P. FITZ, } Inspectors.  
F. H. NOURSE, }



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting to you the tenth annual report of this department, I will call your attention to three or four points bearing on our sanitary condition, so that you can, with the assistance of the tables, the more readily judge of the health of the institution for the past year.

The year commenced with an unfortunate boiler explosion, from the effects of which five inmates were instantly killed, six were so badly injured that death took place soon after, and fourteen were scalded and bruised more or less, but recovered in the course of a few weeks.

During the fall, winter and spring months, hooping cough was quite troublesome among the smaller children. Following in the wake of this disease, an epidemic of measles broke out in the month of March, which proved very severe to the children, especially those under three years of age, many of whom were previously enfeebled or badly prostrated, by hereditary disease, hooping cough, or other causes.

Cases of alcohol poisoning have been so numerous, that to refer to it here would not, perhaps, be particularly out of place. The tables show that no less than one hundred and eighty-four people have been admitted to the almshouse the past year, sick enough to require admission to the hospital wards, in consequence of drinking alcoholic beverages to excess, presenting all degrees of the poisonous effects of alcohol on the human system, from slight "nervousness" to wild delirium, stupid, grovelling imbecility, and death. As a singular fact,—a result of the war, probably,—a much larger number of drunken females have been admitted than males, viz. : one hundred and twenty-one of the former, to sixty-three of the latter.

Another fruitful cause of sickness, in those admitted to the almshouse, has been syphilitic disease—loathsome enough in itself, its most shocking feature is its hereditary tendency, literally “visiting the iniquity” of the parents upon the children.

In addition to the above-mentioned causes of sickness, we have received a much larger proportion of foundlings, and of old and fatally diseased people, than during the year previous. Our bill of mortality, consequently, is larger than it was at the last report.

The tables show fourteen hundred and seven cases of sickness, one hundred and ninety-three deaths, and sixty-seven births.

With much respect I submit the foregoing, and the accompanying tables, numbered 1, 2 and 3, and remain,

Your most obedient servant,

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
October 1, 1863. }

TABLE NO. 1,

*Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, with the Number for each Month, and the Names of the Principal Diseases; also, the Average Number on the Sick List, for the Year, and for each Month.*

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	83	8	5	11	12	4	4	1	2	10	15	4	7
Debility, . . . . .	58	2	3	1	2	3	8	7	5	8	10	7	2
Dropsy, . . . . .	10	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-
Fever, Ephemeral, . . . . .	43	4	2	1	1	3	11	3	3	6	5	1	3
Typhoid, . . . . .	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	1
Marasmus, . . . . .	25	5	3	1	-	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	-
Puerperal, . . . . .	67	5	5	4	2	13	8	6	11	1	9	2	1
Rheumatism, . . . . .	20	1	1	3	5	-	4	1	1	1	1	-	2
Other Diseases, (Miscellaneous,) . . . . .	30	-	1	2	2	8	1	1	2	5	2	5	1
<i>Diseases of Alimentary Canal.</i>													
Cancerum Oris, . . . . .	16	-	2	1	-	-	-	7	1	1	1	2	1
Cholera Infantum, . . . . .	12	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Cholera Morbus, . . . . .	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Diarrhoea, . . . . .	65	1	5	3	3	1	1	-	-	2	4	29	16
Irritation of Stomach, . . . . .	27	-	3	1	-	2	5	2	3	3	2	3	3
Tonsillitis, . . . . .	12	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	2	1
Other Diseases of Alimentary Canal, . . . . .	11	1	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1

TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
<i>Diseases of Nervous Centres.</i>													
Alcoholismus, . . . . .	151	5	7	6	13	17	5	2	20	32	31	11	2
Delirium Tremens, . . . . .	33	1	1	1	5	-	3	1	4	5	5	7	1
Hydrocephalus, . . . . .	6	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Paralysis, . . . . .	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Softening of Brain, . . . . .	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous Centres, . . . . .	13	2	2	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	2	1	-
<i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>													
Influenza, . . . . .	45	2	5	3	4	11	4	5	1	2	1	2	5
Phthisis, . . . . .	46	1	3	1	5	7	2	4	5	6	3	3	6
Pleurisy, . . . . .	14	-	-	1	1	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, . . . . .	35	-	2	3	1	12	8	5	-	1	-	-	-
Pertussis, . . . . .	32	2	6	9	3	1	2	4	3	2	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs, . . . . .	18	-	2	3	-	1	5	3	2	-	1	-	1
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>													
Eczema, . . . . .	11	-	2	1	-	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas, . . . . .	20	-	-	3	3	3	4	1	1	2	-	3	-
Rubeola, . . . . .	108	-	-	-	-	-	21	70	15	2	-	-	-
Scabies, . . . . .	15	1	-	2	1	2	1	-	4	3	1	-	-
Varicella, . . . . .	14	-	1	1	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Other Diseases of the Skin, . . . . .	20	1	2	3	4	2	1	-	-	3	1	3	-



*Surgical Diseases.*

Abscess, . . . . .	42	1	3	3	1	8	5	4	4	1	4	5	2	2	5
Burns, Scalds and Bruises, . . . . .	52	27	2	3	3	1	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2
Fracture, . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frost-bite, . . . . .	10	—	—	1	1	5	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, . . . . .	54	3	3	6	11	6	2	2	6	4	4	8	—	3	2
Venereal Disease, . . . . .	139	3	3	1	31	29	8	1	16	18	14	14	14	14	1
Other Surgical Diseases, . . . . .	18	—	—	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	—	—	2
Totals, . . . . .	1,407	80	78	93	131	156	134	146	131	129	138	115	115	76	76
Average number on the sick list, . . . . .	130	130	103	103	132	175	185	154	109	115	122	122	122	112	112

TABLE No. 2,

*Showing the Causes of Death, the Whole Number, the Sex, the Number in each Month, and the Ages of those who have Died in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from Oct. 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863. Also, the Whole Number since the opening of the institution.*

DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 2.	From 2 to 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 60.	From 60 to 70.	From 70 to 80.	Over 80.
Asphyxia by Suffocation, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anæmia, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boiler explosion, killed, . . .	5	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Boiler explosion, died of injuries from, . . .	6	1	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
Cancer, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chorea, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera Infantum, . . .	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congestion of Lungs, . . .	7	6	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	5	8	2	1	-	-
Consumption, . . .	26	16	10	1	3	-	3	2	-	3	2	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions, . . .	5	2	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyanosis, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cystitis, . . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Debility, Infantile, . . .	33	16	17	1	1	-	1	1	6	5	1	5	8	4	1	33	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
" Senile, . . .	13	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-
Diphtheria, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delirium Tremens, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dropsy, . . .	5	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas, . . .	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fever, Typhoid, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

Whole number since the opening  
of the institution, . . . .

TABLE NO. 3,

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, during each Month, from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, with the Sex, Twins, Stillborn, Birth-place of the Mothers, and the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Twins.	Stillborn.	Birth-place of Mothers.				
						Ireland.	United States.	British Prov.	England.	Other Countries.
October, . . . . .	5	3	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
November, . . . . .	5	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	-
December, . . . . .	4	2	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
January, . . . . .	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
February, . . . . .	13	7	6	-	1	4	3	2	2	2
March, . . . . .	8	2	6	-	-	6	1	1	-	-
April, . . . . .	6	4	2	-	-	1	3	2	-	-
May, . . . . .	11	7	4	-	-	5	3	1	1	1
June, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
July, . . . . .	9	6	3	-	1	7	1	1	-	-
August, . . . . .	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
September, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals, . . . . .	67	37	30	-	3	37	14	9	3	4
Whole number since the opening of the institution, . . .	720	367	353	24	61	500	100	52	27	29



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury:*

GENTLEMEN,—The appointment of a Chaplain at the State Almshouse, in this town, has been so recently made that I have only a brief report to make of my own *personal* labors. This appointment took place on the 26th day of June. From that time to the 30th day of September, I have preached to large and attentive congregations on the Sabbath, and co-operated, as far as needful, in promoting the interests of the large Sabbath school still under the judicious management of its beloved Superintendent.

A large portion of those who have sought a temporary home within the walls of this truly beneficent institution, appear to appreciate the care and labor bestowed on them in various ways, and particularly in the freedom with which they can enjoy religious privileges. No compulsion is exercised in bringing them under biblical instruction, and no restraint laid upon them in the enjoyment of long cherished religious opinions. The command of Christ, "Search the Scriptures," has been constantly taught, and the conduct of the Bereans, "In that they searched the Scriptures daily," held up for their imitation.

It has been my object to present the way of salvation in a manner so plain and perspicuous, that all, of every age and capacity, might easily and fully comprehend it. In short, to teach and to preach the Word of God with all that affection and earnestness which might carry conviction to every mind, and prove a blessing to every soul. I still hope for good results, while I pursue my chosen work in this large and important

establishment. I forbear to speak of the day school, now fully committed to my care, believing that this duty is more properly and safely lodged in your hands.

Permit me, gentlemen, to add, that it will be my pleasure to pursue, in accordance with your appointment, my work, both as a Chaplain and a Teacher, with all the vigor I may possess.

Respectfully submitted, by

ABEL PATTEN,  
*Chaplain and Teacher.*

TEWKSBURY, October 1, 1863.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT TEWKSBURY.

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OCTOBER, 1864.

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BOSTON:  
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,  
No. 4 SPRING LANE,  
1865.





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency* JOHN A. ANDREW, *Governor, and the  
Honorable Council :*

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, beg leave herewith to present their Eleventh Annual Report.

The year just closed has not had its parallel in the history of the institution so far as relates to the vastly increased cost of every article used here. The last year had not had its equal in this respect ; but the present one far surpasses that and all others since the house was first opened. In our last Report it was our pleasure to show by actual figures, notwithstanding the very high price of all articles used here that year, that we had arrived at a point in the *per capita* expense of the inmates, far below anything before known since the organization of the Institution, even in the most favorable years when articles of consumption were at the lowest point.

It has been our desire and aim to produce a similar result the present year, but owing to the high state of the market it has been impossible to maintain that standard. The farm has been less productive this year owing to the excessive drouth of the season.

There have been improvements made in the cooking rooms in the inmates' department, by removing the old and nearly worn out kettles, and putting in new of an improved kind, the expense of which was borne by the use of an unexpended balance of the last year's appropriation.

In the fall of 1862, eighteen of the large boys were put out at a place in Beverly, represented to be a branch of the Hon. John B. Alley's shoe establishment, to learn the trade of making shoes; at the expiration of about one year information was received by the Inspectors that the boys were in the hands of other parties, yet pursuing the same business as before. Information was also received that the boys were not properly treated.

Upon this the Inspectors, together with the Superintendent, went to Beverly to examine into the case, and we are sorry to say the information proved too true, so much so we were obliged to remove them to the almshouse. They were put into the school where they remained for several months. From the fact that these boys had been at work on shoes for one year, and as we were informed, had made good proficiency in the business, the idea suggested itself to the Board and Superintendent to set them at work on shoes as they had been for the previous year, as a matter of experiment to be tested by actual figures in a pecuniary point of view; not only that, but we believed it would result in a better condition of the boys, by affording them an opportunity to finish their trade and at the same time to give them an opportunity to acquire a business education by attending school a part of the time. This matter having been put under the direction of the Superintendent, we refer you to his report for a more detailed account.

It will be seen by the inventory of the personal property the present year, that the amount far exceeds that of the last.

The appraisal of the personal property for the years 1862 and 1863, was carefully made by the whole Board of Inspectors.

It was decided by the Board of Inspectors the present year, that the appraisal should be taken by an outside person; consequently the services of David Bryant, Esq., of Boston, who had previously taken the inventory, were procured, and the appraisal was made by him, which appraisal exceeds that of last year in amount by \$18,594.26. The cause of this large variation will be found on the records at the almshouse, and also in the Superintendent's report.

The school is in a prosperous condition under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Foster as principal, and Mrs. Foster and Miss

Dearborn as assistants, to whom much praise is due for their very efficient labor.

The Rev. Mr. Foster also officiates as Chaplain, whose very able report will accompany our own, to which we invite your attention.

The general health of the inmates of the institution is quite good; for particulars you are referred to the report of the Physician. The skilful and watchful care of Dr. Brown is worthy of our highest commendation. The efficient and self-sacrificing nurse, Miss Winsby, merits our high regards.

We wish to call your attention to the insane department; the accommodations for both males and females are quite too limited for a healthful condition, with the present number. The appropriation which was made by the last legislature, viz., \$10,000, to erect a building on the grounds at Tewksbury of suitable size to accommodate one hundred harmless insane persons, has been found to be quite insufficient to accomplish the object designed. There should be, in our judgment, an additional appropriation of sufficient amount to carry out the object contemplated.

In our Report of last year we called your attention to the practice of persons coming and leaving the institution at their will. This state of things exists to a great extent. We cannot and should not reject applicants for relief and support when it is clear to our minds that they are proper objects of charity. The difficulty lies mainly with those persons (and they are not few) who, by their debauchery and vice, become partially broken down and incapable of taking care of themselves. Some come, and many more are sent to the almshouse to pass a few weeks or months, as the case may be, in the way of recruiting and regaining their health, by receiving good nursing and kind treatment, and when all this is accomplished they ask for their discharge, and it is clear that we have no power to retain them. The question then is, whether able-bodied persons, as many of them become, should not be required to remain long enough to pay some equivalent for their support by their labor; we think there should be legislation on this subject.

In justice to our very efficient Superintendent and his wife, the Matron, it gives us pleasure to say they labor together with



unabated zeal in their various and arduous duties, which are not few, and at times very trying.

The Assistant Superintendent, as a disciplinarian and a manager of men and boys' help, is of great service to the institution ; in fact the subordinate officers generally are laboring earnestly in the discharge of their various duties.

GEO. P. ELLIOT,  
F. H. NOURSE,  
HORACE P. WAKEFIELD,

*Inspectors.*

TEWKSBURY, October 1, 1864.



Agreeably to the statutes of the Commonwealth the following table is presented :

Live Stock, . . . . .	\$6,935 49
Carriages and Agricultural Implements, . . . . .	2,529 91
Machinery and Mechanical Fixtures, . . . . .	11,139 94
Beds and Bedding, Inmates' Department, . . . . .	15,578 44
Other Furniture, . . . . .	6,267 67
Personal Property of State in Superintendent's Department, . . . . .	4,555 37
Ready-made Clothing, . . . . .	8,044 97
Dry Goods, . . . . .	2,073 80
Provisions and Groceries, . . . . .	2,152 50
Drugs and Medicines, . . . . .	567 97
Fuel, . . . . .	810 12
Library, . . . . .	305 63
Products of Farm on hand, . . . . .	7,094 84
	<hr/>
	\$68,056 65
Real Estate, . . . . .	\$107,889 39

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true Schedule and Appraisal of the Personal Property and Real Estate at the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, belonging to the State, Sept. 30, 1864. The Appraisal was made by me, and is correct, according to my best judgment.

DAVID BRYANT, *Appraiser*.

Then personally appeared before me David Bryant, and made oath that the above Schedule and Appraisal is correct, according to his best knowledge and belief.

TWICKSBURY, MIDDLESEX, ss., Oct. 3, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

THOS. J. MARSH, *Justice of the Peace*.

There has been paid as follows, for

#### SALARIES.

George P. Elliot, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), one year, . . . . .	\$160 00
Francis H. Nourse, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), one year, . . . . .	160 00
Horace P. Wakefield, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from February 15, 1864, to October 1, 1864, . . . . .	100 00
Daniel P. Fitz, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), from October 1, 1863, to February 15, 1864, . . . . .	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$480 00

## OFFICERS.

Thomas J. Marsh and wife, ( <i>Superintendent and Matron</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	\$1,500 00
Jonathan Brown, ( <i>Physician</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	900 00
Elisha Huntington, ( <i>Consulting Physician</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	100 00
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., and wife, ( <i>Assistant Superintendent, Clerk, and Seamstress</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	450 00
Charles F. Foster and wife, ( <i>Chaplain and Teachers</i> ,) from February 21, 1864, to October 1, 1864, . . . . .	304 79
James Poor, ( <i>Farmer</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	390 00
T. P. Bartlett and wife ( <i>Watchman and Nurse</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	400 00
A. C. Lawrence and wife, ( <i>Engineer and Dairymaid</i> ,) from October 1, 1863, to March 21, 1864, . . . . .	355 65
Samuel L. Furness, ( <i>Engineer</i> ,) from May 30, 1864, to October 1, 1864, . . . . .	200 95
Abel Patten, ( <i>Chaplain and Teacher</i> ,) from October 1, 1863, to December 8, 1863, . . . . .	46 00
Isabella G. Patten, ( <i>Teacher</i> ,) from October 1, 1863, to February 17, 1864, . . . . .	59 50
H. Willard and wife, ( <i>Cook and Laundress</i> ,) from October 1, 1863, to March 1, 1864, . . . . .	166 67
George Goodall, Jr., ( <i>Assistant</i> ,) from October 1, 1863, to April 7, 1864, . . . . .	123 95
John R. Mills, ( <i>Assistant Farmer</i> ,) from October 1, 1863, to December 25, 1863, . . . . .	82 50
M. F. Hutchins, ( <i>Teamster</i> ,) from October 1, 1863, to March 1, 1864, . . . . .	85 00
Martha B. Marsh, ( <i>Dairymaid</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	156 00
Sarah A. Winsby, ( <i>Nurse</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	156 00
D. A. Gorham and wife, ( <i>Cook and Laundress</i> ,) from March 6, 1864, to June 30, 1864, . . . . .	95 33
Jennie B. Dearborn, ( <i>Teacher</i> ,) from March 3, 1864, to October 1, 1864, . . . . .	90 40
Nellie M. Marsh, ( <i>Seamstress</i> ,) from April 1, 1864, to October 1, 1864, . . . . .	78 00
Richard H. Austin, ( <i>Teamster</i> ,) from March 10, 1864, to June 30, 1864, . . . . .	74 46
A. F. Ellwell and wife, ( <i>Assistant Farmer and Cook</i> ,) from April 1, to April 26, 1864, . . . . .	20 50
George A. Dane, ( <i>Engineer</i> ,) forty days, . . . . .	80 00
Charles H. Trull, ( <i>Assistant Farmer</i> ,) from May 4, 1864, to October 1, 1864, . . . . .	121 85
Ada Trull, ( <i>Laundress</i> ,) from June 27, 1864, to October 1, 1864, . . . . .	40 28
Harriet M. Kimball, ( <i>Assistant</i> ,) from March 27, 1864, to October 1, 1864, . . . . .	79 71
A. S. Barnard, ( <i>Cook</i> ,) from June 2, 1864, to October 1, 1864, . . . . .	99 19

George G. Spofford, ( <i>Teamster</i> ,) from July 27, 1864, to October 1, 1864, . . . . .	\$54 11
Francis E. Gleason, ( <i>Teacher</i> ,) from December 2, 1863, to February 18, 1864, . . . . .	58 17
	<hr/>
	\$6,849 01

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit herewith the Eleventh Annual Report of this institution, being the seventh which it has been my duty to prepare. Accompanying it, are the customary statistical and financial details, which have been made up with unusual care, and are believed to exhibit an accurate account of our transactions for the year, and the present condition of the institution.

As the year that is past has been unlike any of its predecessors, so its cares and anxieties have exceeded those of all. The unprecedented rise in the cost of the most necessary articles of food and clothing, of labor and fuel, would alone have made it all but impossible to support an average population of seven hundred and thirty-three with an appropriation based upon ordinary prices. But when to this is added the partial failure, by reason of the excessive drought, of those crops on which we place our greatest reliance, and the withdrawal of the able-bodied, who have in time past performed most of our labor, it would be surprising if the appropriation were not largely overrun. I need not remind you of our earnest and united labors to meet this exigency. It has called for the exercise of the strictest economy consistent with humanity, and of every expedient our ingenuity could devise. The result is before you, and can hardly fail to afford you complete satisfaction. The sum total of all our net expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, for the year ending September 30th, 1864, will fall short of \$50,000.

The improvement of the farm has been continued to an extent limited only by our lack of laborers. In this respect, we have suffered in common with the other institutions, and have been



forced to rely almost solely on the old men and the harmless insane. We are now engaged in reclaiming a meadow of some seventeen acres, which will add greatly to the value of the farm, and to its capacity for producing butter and milk. The statement of its products will be found under the appropriate head.

The question is often asked, Why are not the inmates of the almshouse provided with some permanent employment other than merely agricultural or domestic labor? — as, for instance, in the State prison and houses of correction? The answer is ready.

1st. A very large majority of the inmates is composed of young children and those entirely unfitted, by weakness of mind or body, for any labor soever.

2d. The care of this class, and the varied labors incident to maintaining an establishment containing from six hundred to one thousand souls, are sufficient to occupy nearly all the rest.

3d. The few adults that might be so employed are committed for no special period, and generally claim and receive their discharge within a few weeks from their admission. The time, therefore, is too short to employ, or even to instruct them in any kind of handicraft.

That a step might be taken in the right direction, I proposed to you, nearly a year ago, that the experiment of manufacturing shoes on the premises should be fairly tried, and that the boys who were usually bound out to learn this trade should be retained and taught it here. It occurred to me that, while acquiring the trade and performing an amount of labor that would fully remunerate us for their support, they might attend school for a portion of every day and secure as good an education as children regularly attending the common schools outside the almshouse. At any rate, they would be held, during a critical period of life, under a wholesome discipline, kept away from many temptations, and saved from the possible severity and avarice of a too exacting master. After consultation with the Board of State Charities, whose sanction was obtained, you approved the scheme, and a commencement was made.

Little was to be expected for the first year, and yet less in a year like the past, in the way of net profit;—for machinery and

tools were to be purchased, the lads to be broken in to their work, and a very high price to be paid for stock and oversight. But the trial has nevertheless succeeded ; and, in spite of all obstacles, resulted in a positive pecuniary gain. But money is nothing compared with the advantages which the boys have secured from the arrangement, which, if fairly carried out to the end, will send them into the world well taught and trained, and masters of a trade which will support them for the present and enable them to provide for the future. The details of this experiment will be found in the financial statement.

A similar experiment with the older girls has also resulted successfully. Attending school in the forenoon, in the afternoon they have assembled in a separate room for instruction in sewing and knitting. Their progress thus far has been commendable, and a reliable corps of neat seamstresses will thus be always at hand for the exigencies of the house.

A knitting machine, capable of turning out three dozen pairs of stockings per day, has been placed in their apartment, and they are learning to finish the stockings and will soon be able to manage the machine. This disposal of them is far better, in my judgment, than to place them in families where their treatment will be at best uncertain, and where they are likely to form undesirable associations while yet of a tender age. It must be added that the presence of these older girls and boys in the school, forming, as they do, a permanent class, imparts life and vigor to the whole body of pupils, and is regarded by the teachers as a valuable auxiliary in their labors.

The health of the institution, during the year, has been better than could have been expected, considering the large number of foundlings sent in, and the unusual proportion, to the whole number admitted, of feeble persons and those already in the last stages of disease. For full details of the sanitary condition of the house, I beg to refer you to the elaborate report of its physician.

A great improvement is visible in the schools, which have averaged during the year about one hundred and fifty pupils. Mr. and Mrs. Foster, the teachers, as well as Miss Dearborn, in charge of the primary department, are admirably adapted to their difficult task, and their zeal and devotion, amid many discouragements, are worthy of all praise.



By the action of the Board of State Charities, fifty-eight harmless and incurable lunatics have been transferred to this almshouse from the hospitals at Worcester and Taunton, since October 1st, 1863; and not a few have been voluntarily sent hither from the towns.

They have generally conducted themselves well; many of them become useful laborers, and some eventually leave the institution in a condition of mind and body to provide for themselves. The mortality among them appears to be no greater than in the other classes of inmates, if indeed it is so large.

You are aware that at the last session of the legislature, on the application of the above-named Board, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made to erect a suitable building for this class of inmates; to which was added an appropriation of \$15,000 to provide accommodations for the criminal insane.

The action of that Board appears to have been induced by the following reasons:

1st. The necessity of relieving the overcrowded hospitals, and thus making room for new applicants.

2d. The belief that the recovery of the curable cases was retarded, if not prevented, by the presence of so many pitiable objects, who were themselves gaining nothing by a longer residence.

3d. The hope that their condition might be bettered by assigning all who could do even a trifling amount of work to some suitable department of labor.

4th. The opportunity thus afforded for a better classification within the hospitals.

5th. The obvious economy of the change.

My experience with this class of persons assures me, that, if suitable quarters were provided, their comfort and happiness would be enhanced by the transfer; and that some who are now an expensive burden might, by careful training, become nearly or quite self-sustaining.

I therefore deeply regret that the sudden increase in the price of materials and labor has rendered it impossible to commence the work with any hope of completing it within the appropriation. As the mere difference in the cost of supporting the number specified for removal would be \$7,000 per annum, the building, if constructed upon the plans furnished, would

be paid for by this difference in two years, and the same amount would be annually saved thereafter. It appears, therefore, very desirable that the legislature should make such additional appropriation as will allow its immediate erection.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the difficulties resulting,—

1st. From the want of a specific power, duly limited by law, to retain inmates claiming their discharge, when such a step would not only be inexpedient, but a positive injury to the individual and the community.

2d. From the absence of any legal power to reclaim or punish absconding inmates.

3d. From the omission of the law to punish the desertion of infants by their unnatural mothers.

The silence of the statutes on these three points is not only prejudicial to the discipline of the almshouses, but imposes a heavy burden upon their superintendents and supervisors.

Furthermore, it adds greatly to the cares and annoyances of the municipal authorities, and is the source of serious loss to the State.

In closing this brief report, I desire to acknowledge with gratitude the efficient service rendered by the several officers of the institution, and your own cordial sympathy and friendly aid in the inevitable trials and toils of this position ; but above all, to recognize the watchful care of Him who “forgetteth not the congregation of the poor,” but is ever “the widow’s God, and the Father of the fatherless.”

THOS. J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*



## STATEMENT NO. 1.

*Statistics of Inmates.*

Number in the house at the commencement of the year, . . .	633
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	2,094
Discharged, . . . . .	2,079
Supported, . . . . .	2,727
Births, . . . . .	67
Deaths, . . . . .	199
Number of children who have been provided with homes, . .	34
Weekly average, . . . . .	733
Present number, . . . . .	648

Of the 2,094 admitted during the year, there were from

Boston, . . . . .	1,082
Lowell, . . . . .	230
Tewksbury, . . . . .	138
Lawrence, . . . . .	95
Born in house, . . . . .	67
Charlestown, . . . . .	59
Cambridge, . . . . .	49
Salem, . . . . .	47
Lynn, . . . . .	36
Woburn, . . . . .	34
Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	33
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	25
Gloucester, . . . . .	18
Andover, . . . . .	16
Somerville, . . . . .	14
Chelsea, . . . . .	12
Haverhill, . . . . .	10
Waltham and Newburyport, 8 each, . . . . .	16
Concord, . . . . .	7
Beverly and Malden, 6 each, . . . . .	12
Framingham, Stow, and North Andover, 5 each, . . . .	15
Rainsford Island, Hopkinton, Stoneham, Ipswich, Medford, Pepperell, Newton, and Winchester, 4 each, . . . . .	32
Marlborough, Billerica, Danvers, North Reading, Brighton, State Industrial School (Lancaster), Watertown, and Essex, 3 each, . .	24
Shirley, Groton, Bedford, Amesbury, and Bradford, 2 each, . .	10
Methuen, Walpole, South Danvers, Lexington, Reading, West Newbury, Fitchburg, Holliston, Westford, Rockport, Natick, Acton, and Melrose, 1 each, . . . . .	13

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2,094

The following table shows the number admitted each month, age when admitted, and sex :

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
October, . . .	103	50	53	20	20	16	10	13	11	6	6	1
November, . .	89	47	42	23	9	17	12	14	5	6	2	1
December, . .	218	104	114	51	16	45	39	31	19	14	3	-
January, . . .	213	108	105	41	25	40	35	31	28	10	3	-
February, . .	212	80	132	59	21	51	45	15	12	7	2	-
March, . . .	118	55	63	27	17	30	23	12	6	3	-	-
April, . . .	79	43	36	25	7	13	12	8	5	4	5	-
May, . . .	134	71	63	30	14	33	21	14	11	8	2	1
June, . . .	207	90	117	65	20	49	33	15	11	10	4	-
July, . . .	236	103	133	75	35	46	27	20	12	10	10	1
August, . . .	213	98	115	47	27	43	40	25	17	7	3	4
September, . .	272	128	144	68	46	52	50	24	21	6	4	1
Totals, . . .	2,094	977	1,117	531	257	435	347	222	158	91	44	9

## STATEMENT NO. 2.

*Nativity of Inmates.*

Ireland, . . . . .	878
Massachusetts, . . . . .	640
British Provinces, . . . . .	99
England, . . . . .	83
Maine, . . . . .	75
New Hampshire, . . . . .	54
Unknown, . . . . .	52
Scotland, . . . . .	39
New York, . . . . .	31
Virginia, . . . . .	20
Vermont, . . . . .	18
Rhode Island, . . . . .	14
Pennsylvania and Germany, 12 each, . . . . .	24
Maryland and Connecticut, 11 each, . . . . .	22
France, . . . . .	8

At Sea, North Carolina, New Jersey, Western Islands, and West Indies, 3 each, . . . . .	15
Louisiana, Iowa, South Carolina, Georgia, Portugal, Italy, and Russia, 2 each, . . . . .	14
China, Austria, Poland, Sicily, Spain, Hungary, Alabama, and Ohio, 1 each, . . . . .	8
	<hr/> 2,094

## STATEMENT NO. 3.

*Estimated amount of Produce raised on Farm.*

English hay, . . . . .	63 <sup>559</sup> / <sub>2000</sub> tons.
Meadow hay, . . . . .	3 <sup>765</sup> / <sub>2000</sub> "
Cabbage fodder, . . . . .	1 "
Corn fodder, . . . . .	11 "
Millet, &c., fed 25 cows 2½ months.	
Potatoes, . . . . .	1,500 bush.
Carrots, . . . . .	230 "
Beets, . . . . .	400 "
Mangel wurtzel, . . . . .	110 "
Sweet corn, . . . . .	42 "
Pop corn, . . . . .	25 "
Corn, . . . . .	456 "
Peas, . . . . .	75 "
English turnips, . . . . .	270 "
White beans, . . . . .	60 "
Tomatoes, . . . . .	280 "
Onions, . . . . .	360 "
Cabbage, . . . . .	560 heads.
Squash, . . . . .	2,500 lbs.
Beef, pork, and veal, . . . . .	33,883 "
Hides, . . . . .	2,677 "
Tallow, . . . . .	761 "
Wood, hard and soft, . . . . .	70 cords.
Manure, . . . . .	338 "
Milk, . . . . .	18,293½ gals.

## STATEMENT NO. 4.

*Account of Purchases.*

Agricultural and mechanical tools, . . . . .	\$840 29
Cheese and eggs, . . . . .	21 39
Crockery, . . . . .	83 98
Dry goods, . . . . .	5,435 93
Flour, 1,208 barrels, . . . . .	9,512 50
Fresh and salt fish, . . . . .	1,671 92
Furniture, . . . . .	556 11
Hay, straw, and grain, . . . . .	2,914 49

Hardware, . . . . .	\$99 60
Improvements, . . . . .	782 34
Lumber, . . . . .	251 59
Live stock, . . . . .	2,883 59
Meats and provisions, . . . . .	5,663 10
Medicines, . . . . .	627 40
Plaster, lime, and ashes, . . . . .	14 60
Repairs, . . . . .	1,138 98
Soap and soap stock, . . . . .	208 90
Shoe stock, . . . . .	2,827 75
Smith work, . . . . .	199 91
Services and wages, . . . . .	8,009 87
Stationery, newspapers, postage, and books, . . . . .	344 49
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	469 24
Transportation of freight, . . . . .	711 83
Vegetables, . . . . .	1,044 88
West India goods and groceries, . . . . .	6,102 18
Wooden ware, brooms, &c., . . . . .	124 23
Wood and coal, . . . . .	435 65
	<hr/>
	\$52,976 74

## STATEMENT No. 5.

*Cost of Support of Inmates.*

The following statement will exhibit the financial condition of the institution, and the amount which it has cost the State to "maintain, enlarge, and renew" the entire establishment for the year ending September 30, 1864:

Inventory of property on hand October 1, 1863, as appraised	
by the Inspectors, . . . . .	\$49,462 39
Cash on hand October 1, 1863, . . . . .	2,935 50
Cash received from Treasurer, . . . . .	49,739 09
Cash from all other sources, . . . . .	3,648 13
	<hr/>
Total debit, . . . . .	\$105,785 11

Inventory of property on hand October 1, 1864, as	
appraised by David Bryant, Esq., . . . . .	\$68,056 65
Cash on hand, . . . . .	3,393 13
Amount due for goods sold, . . . . .	960 00
Total credit, . . . . .	<hr/>
	\$72,409 78
Which, deducted from the total debit, leaves as the total cost	
for the year, . . . . .	\$33,375 33
Dividing by 733, the average weekly number, we have as the	
cost of each inmate for one year, . . . . .	\$45 53 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dividing by 52, the number of weeks, we have as the average	
weekly cost, . . . . .	\$0 87 $\frac{56}{100}$



This is exclusive of interest on the construction account, which,  
 if included, would add  $154\frac{9}{2}$  cents to the above amount,  
 making the weekly cost, with interest, . . . . \$1 03 $\frac{84}{100}$

The amount of cash drawn from the treasury and expended for  
 the purposes above-named is . . . . \$49,739 09  
 Amount received from other sources and so expended is . . 3,190 50  


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 Total drawn and expended, . . . . \$52,929 59

Assessing this upon the inmates, we have as the yearly cost of  
 each, . . . . \$72 21  
 Weekly cost of each, . . . . 1 38 $\frac{5}{2}$

Now why this apparent difference of some fifty cents in the weekly cost as calculated by these several methods?

It is because the articles purchased with this money have not all been consumed, but remain on hand in large quantities, as proved by the Inventory of 1864, which is \$68,056.65, against \$49,462.39 in 1863, showing an increased value on hand of \$18,594.26.

It is true that a portion of this increase is due to a higher valuation of certain fixtures and furniture, in accordance with the present market prices, but the great bulk of it represents the supplies purchased with the money drawn, and not yet consumed. It is probable that the precise cost per week for the year, without interest, varies but little from one dollar per week; and with interest, \$1.16.

STATEMENT No. 6.—*Shoe Account.*

DR.

CR.

1863. Sept. 30,	1864. Sept. 30,	
To shoes and shoe stock on hand, as per Superintendent's Report, . . . . .	\$847 80	By shoe machinery and tools on hand, . . . . .
shoes and shoe stock bought from Oct. 1, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864, . . . . .	2,839 01	shoes and shoe stock on hand, appraised value, . . . . .
shoe machinery and tools on hand, as per Superintendent's Report, . . . . .	201 00	960 pairs women's shoes, on consignment, . . . . .
shoe machinery and tools bought from Oct. 1, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864, . . . . .	423 89	balance, cost of shoes for house, the current year, . . . . .
paid for labor and instruction, . . . . .	258 00	
	<u>\$4,569 70</u>	
		<u>\$624 89</u>
		1,749 77
		960 00
		<u>1,235 04</u>
		<u>\$4,569 70</u>

STATEMENT No. 7.—*Milk Account.*

DR.

CR.

1864. Oct. 1,	1864. Oct. 1,	
To interest on appraised value of twenty-five cows, . . . . .	\$90 48	By 73,174½ quarts milk at 4½ cents, . . . . .
depreciation on dairy furniture, and interest, . . . . .	12 50	veal and calf skins, . . . . .
hay, grass, and grain, . . . . .	2,205 68	
profit on milk, . . . . .	1,124 81	
	<u>\$3,433 47</u>	
		<u>\$3,292 85</u>
		140 62





PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—In reviewing the records of my department for the last twelve months, and condensing such facts as are admissible in a tabular form, I find a few things to which I would respectfully call your attention.

The number of cases of sickness,—one thousand five hundred and eighty-four, as shown by the annexed table,—is an increase over the number of last year, although we have had no epidemic disease in the house, except the seventy-five or eighty cases of measles in the months of July and August last.

We have admitted, this year, a much larger number of sick people to the institution, than during the same length of time for a number of years past. These admissions include every variety of disease that poverty, vice, exposure and intemperance can produce. We have also received largely of old people, broken down constitutions and imbeciles. If table No. 1 is examined, you will find four hundred and eighteen cases on record, for drunkenness and venereal diseases alone,—more than one-fourth of the number on the sick list for the year. These, of course, on admission to the institution, were taken directly to the sick-wards. To these, also, you may add the cases of consumption, heart disease and palsy, as well as a large part of the cases of many of the other complaints.

From the mass of diseased humanity, in connection with an unprecedented number of foundlings and infants deserted by their mothers, sent to us from our large towns and cities, we have a bill of mortality a little larger than last year, when we had a severe epidemic among the children. It will be seen in table No. 2, that the foundlings and deserted infants come in for



quite a large item in our statistics of mortality, — thirty-four of the former, and twelve of the latter,—making forty-six of both classes having died during the year. Many of these infants, on arrival at the institution, are in such an exhausted condition, that it is evident on sight that the little vitality they have will soon go out; and of the others, the almost total absence of motherly sympathy and affection, in the attentions they receive from the unwilling inmates, (foster-mothers,) in whose care we are obliged to place them, in connection with their unnatural diet,—for we cannot obtain wet nurses for them,—soon reduces any chances there may have been at first, for a favorable result in the case.

The number of deaths of our population, between two and twenty years of age, as shown in table No. 2, has been eleven, and between five and twenty, but four. Inmates between five and twenty years of age, are much less liable to fatal disease than those younger or older. With us, the past year, the inmates between two and twenty years of age have been remarkably healthy.

The number of deaths among our insane population, for the year, has been eleven. Our insane, as a class, according to my observation in years past, have had about the same amount of sickness resulting fatally, in proportion to numbers, as the other adult inmates of similar constitutions.

The whole number of deaths, for the year, has been one hundred and ninety-nine.

The number of births, for the same time, has been seventy-three. All the mothers recovered in due time.

I wish here to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and kindness, which you, gentlemen, and also the Superintendent and Matron have extended to me during the year just closed.

With much respect, I remain  
Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
October 1, 1864. }

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the No. of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from Oct. 1, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864, with the No. for each Month, and the Names of the Principal Diseases; also, the Average Number on the Sick List, for the Year, and for each Month.

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	101	18	7	7	6	8	10	4	2	12	10	7	10
Debility, . . . . .	101	12	3	8	9	13	5	3	3	12	13	5	15
Dropsy, . . . . .	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fever, Ephemeral, . . . . .	50	2	4	4	3	4	7	2	11	7	2	3	1
Typhoid, . . . . .	22	2	-	2	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	3	4
Heart Disease, . . . . .	14	2	-	2	1	1	1	1	3	-	3	2	1
Marasmus, . . . . .	10	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Puerperal, . . . . .	71	3	2	3	2	7	9	7	5	11	10	6	6
Rheumatism, . . . . .	35	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	8	6	2	3	3
Other Diseases, (Miscellaneous,) . . . . .	60	10	3	6	3	2	2	8	4	4	2	8	8
<i>Diseases of Alimentary Canal.</i>													
Cancerum Oris, . . . . .	28	5	1	5	-	1	2	2	2	1	2	5	2
Cholera Infantum, . . . . .	7	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Diarrhea, . . . . .	53	10	-	1	3	6	1	1	1	2	9	14	10
Irritation of Stomach, . . . . .	25	2	-	2	1	5	1	1	1	-	5	5	2
Tonsillitis, . . . . .	10	2	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Alimentary Canal, . . . . .	12	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
<i>Diseases of Nervous Centres.</i>													
Alcoholismus, . . . . .	177	9	1	25	30	23	17	2	5	22	23	13	7
Delirium Tremens, . . . . .	17	2	3	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	3

Paralysis, . . . . .	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	1
Other Diseases of Nervous Centres, . . . . .	27	4	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	4	1	—	4	1	2
<i>Diseases of Respiratory Organs.</i>															
Influenza and Cold, . . . . .	53	4	3	16	8	5	6	2	—	4	1	1	4	3	3
Phthisis, . . . . .	69	11	3	4	7	6	5	2	4	10	3	5	—	4	4
Pleurisy, . . . . .	11	—	—	2	2	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, . . . . .	24	3	1	7	5	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs, . . . . .	19	5	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>															
Erysipelas, . . . . .	16	—	—	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—
Rubeola, . . . . .	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	62	13	4	4
Scabies, . . . . .	16	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
Scarlatina, . . . . .	16	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Variola, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella, . . . . .	9	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin, . . . . .	25	4	—	1	3	2	3	—	—	2	3	2	2	2	2
<i>Surgical Diseases.</i>															
Abscess, . . . . .	35	5	3	3	4	4	1	—	—	6	1	1	6	5	5
Burns, Scalds, Sprains, and Bruises, . . . . .	34	3	—	7	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	—	—
Fracture, . . . . .	8	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frost-bite, . . . . .	5	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, . . . . .	67	12	1	8	8	3	5	—	—	4	6	7	4	4	4
Venereal Disease, . . . . .	224	15	5	27	22	21	10	37	30	23	37	30	23	14	14
Other Surgical Diseases, . . . . .	29	8	—	1	7	4	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	1,584	180	45	161	147	157	112	64	91	153	198	157	119	119	119
Average number on the sick list, . . . . .	141	104	94	119	155	164	170	131	121	137	166	165	166	166	166









TABLE No. 3,

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, during each Month, from October 1, 1863, to September 30, 1864, with a Statement of the Sex, and whether Illegitimate, Twins, or Stillborn, the Birth-place of the Mothers, and the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Illegitimate.			Twins.	Stillborn.	Birth-place of Mothers.				
				Males.	Females.	Total.			United States.	Ireland.	England.	British Prov.	Other Countries.
October, . .	3	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
November, .	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
December, .	3	2	1	2	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
January, . .	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
February, .	8	5	3	3	3	6	2	-	1	5	-	-	1
March, . . .	9	3	6	1	2	3	-	1	1	6	-	2	-
April, . . .	8	3	5	2	4	6	2	-	1	6	-	-	-
May, . . . .	5	4	1	4	1	5	-	1	1	3	-	1	-
June, . . . .	10	6	4	6	4	10	-	1	2	8	-	-	-
July, . . . .	11	6	5	3	1	4	-	-	-	9	1	1	-
August, . . .	6	5	1	3	1	4	-	2	1	4	-	1	-
September, .	6	5	1	3	1	4	-	1	4	2	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	73	41	32	27	22	49	4†	6	13*	47*	1*	8*	2*
Whole No. since opening of the Institution, .	793	408	385	-	-	-	28	67	113	547	28	60	31

\* Mothers of illegitimate children,—

Born in United States, . . . . .	10
Ireland, . . . . .	30
England, . . . . .	1
British Provinces, . . . . .	4
Other Countries, . . . . .	

† Both pairs of twins were illegitimate, and had Irish mothers.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—My appointment dates only from the 22d of February last, at which time I entered upon the duties of the double office made vacant by the death of my predecessor. I shall bring to your notice both departments of my work, in a combined report. In such an institution as this, the Principal of the school has necessarily more to do with the religious development of his pupils than any one else, and the Chaplain also finds that his most hopeful field of labor is with the young. While, therefore, the spiritual wants of the adults have not been neglected, special attention has been given to the moral and religious training of the children. They have been admonished to avoid the vices, to which many of them in their previous course of life have become predisposed, and they are assisted in breaking off habits already formed.

The system of government which has been pursued in school, as well as the kind of effort put forth at other times for the inculcation of moral truth, have been as far as possible of a parental character. In the most of cases this has been sufficient, without resort to compulsory measures. Instances are repeated, in which children coming to the almshouse from the lowest associations of vice, have readily yielded to such direct appeals based upon the law of love, and are now reckoned among our best boys and girls. The complete isolation of the boys in their play-ground has tended much to improve their general deportment, and it would be well, if practicable, that the same provision should be made for the girls. The Sabbath school, under the direction of the Superintendent, is



a valuable aid, and the marked interest which the scholars manifest in their Bible lessons is an encouraging feature.

The services upon the Sabbath have been well attended, and we may hope, from the good attention paid, that the truth has not been wholly lost. Other efforts for the benefit of the adults have consisted of religious conversation, and the circulation of the Scriptures and religious books. In a few cases, among the sick and dying, these labors seem to have been of a hopeful character, and good purposes have been formed, if actual reform has not followed.

It does not become me to speak at any length of the present condition of the school. I cannot withhold the expressing of my hearty thanks, which are due to the Superintendent, for the facilities which he has been so ready to afford for every improvement that I have desired. I am assisted in the two grades of the school by Mrs. Foster and Miss Dearborn, who are interested, and as I believe, highly successful in their work.

There are many serious discouragements attending the task of taking children of all ages and mental capacities, from all sorts of previous associations, every day of the week, and starting them in a course of mental and moral training. First, they are to be classified, and then disciplined. Many of them stay just long enough to awaken a little hope in their case, and then they leave us, and their places are filled by raw recruits. The practice adopted the past year, of retaining a few of the older boys, by giving them employment a part of the day, is attended by advantage in this respect, both to teachers and scholars. These boys constitute the nucleus of classes to which new comers attach themselves, and by becoming assimilated to our system of training in this way, are helped along in their studies and in the formation of character. The plan of working half a day, and studying the other half, promises well, aside from the benefit to the boys in the acquirement of a good trade. I find them the more interested in the school by this intermission from study. The value of the time spent in school seems to be the better appreciated, and their progress is greater in proportion to the extent of this appreciation.

Regarding this institution in a charitable point of view, whether as affording a temporary or permanent home for poor children, whose misfortune it is, and not their sin, that they



have no comfortable homes of their own, we must feel that the school is of the first importance, and that in connection with the labors of this department, we may confidently expect the blessing of God.

Respectfully submitted by

CHARLES F. FOSTER,

*Chaplain and Teacher.*



TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT

TEWKSBURY.

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OCTOBER, 1865.

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BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,

No. 4 SPRING LANE.

1866.





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency, JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Honorable Council.*

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury would respectfully present their Twelfth Annual Report.

Annexed will be found the Reports of the Superintendent, Physician, and Chaplain, which will give a plain exhibit of the institution for the current year, and which we commend to your careful consideration.

The schools have been under the judicious management of the Principal, Rev. Charles F. Foster, and his three assistants. We believe that the children in the schools of this institution are better trained, mentally, morally and physically, and under as good discipline, as the mass of the children of this Commonwealth. The whole number of children in the institution, between the ages of five and fifteen years, on the first day of May last, was one hundred and fifty-four. The whole number of all ages in the schools at the same date was one hundred and fifty-two. We have made a return of the number of scholars, and other facts required by law to be returned by school committees of towns, so far as we could do so, to the Secretary of the Board of Education. That gentleman made our schools a visit in 1864; and we hope that he will again visit us during the current year. The schools are in such con-

dition that we should be as pleased to exhibit them to every parent in the Commonwealth as to your Excellency and the Honorable Council; and doubt not that, could these be exhibited to the masses of the people, they would admit that these children improve their advantages as well, and that they will not suffer in comparison with those more highly favored, of the same age, in any part of the Commonwealth.

During the year, water from a new source has been introduced into the institution. Last year the caloric engine used for raising water from the brook failed us entirely. The question whether the water from this brook, which held the washings of Lee's tannery, and the drainage from our whole establishment, was as pure as the health of the inmates demanded, had been often raised and discussed in our Board. Having tried with entire failure to supply the institution from that source, and finding it necessary to make a change in power, we caused to be analyzed the water from the source whence the institution was originally supplied,—from Round Pond, west of the institution, and from "Strong Water Brook," above its junction with Round Pond Brook; and also higher on the stream than where the drainage of the establishment enters this brook. The analysis of this water showed it pure, containing only 3.15 grains of residuum to the imperial gallon, and that mostly organic. A well was dug within a few feet of "Strong Water Brook," and the water is filtered through the sand. This well affords an ample supply of pure, cool water, which is forced by one of Knowles' Steam Pumps, No. 7, through iron pipes to the institution. We were obliged to use about six hundred feet of additional iron pipe to reach the water at the aforesaid place.

Under the superintendence of a commission appointed by a Resolve of the legislature of the year 1864, chapter 80, a building is being erected on our grounds for the accommodation of one hundred harmless insane paupers, which will be ready for occupancy, with the exception of heating and equipping, about the 15th of November next.

The erection of this building on our grounds rendered necessary the removal of several of the smaller buildings, and nearly all the vaults of the whole establishment. A part of one building we have removed to the boys' yard, and devoted exclusively to the accommodation of the boys and the shoe depart-

ment. The other part has been removed to the girls' yard, and is for the accommodation of the girls, and the sewing, knitting, hat and bonnet braiding and shoe-binding department. The building formerly occupied by the insane women has been removed from its original location, and when the arrangements are completed, will be occupied by the laboring men.

The fence around the institution and the partition fences had become so dilapidated that it was necessary to rebuild the same. This we are now doing. As considerable addition was rendered necessary for the accommodation of the inmates of the new building, we think a part of the expense of erecting fences and removing the clothes-yard, buildings and vaults, is fairly chargeable to the appropriation made for erecting the new building. When the whole is completed, the men, the boys, and the insane men will each have separate yards; and the women, the girls, and the insane women the same. The boys formerly took their meals with the men, and the girls with the women. This has also been changed, so that the boys and girls now sit at the same table, separate from the adults. These changes we regard as decided improvements on the former arrangements, because the boys and girls will be much less exposed to the contaminating influences of those older in "sin and misery."

Some time in the summer we found that the bottom had fallen out of our slaughter-house, which rendered necessary the renewal of the flooring of the building. Being straitened for room, we removed a partition, and enlarged our accommodations. In connection with these repairs, we have put in one of Sandford's large refrigerators; so that we can preserve in the hottest weather for days, and weeks even, if necessary, the meat of any animals slaughtered; and can also have the same corned and preserved with the same safety as can be done in cooler weather. This we regard as a great improvement, both for convenience and economy.

During the last year the tubs in the wash-room became so leaky, and so much out of repair, that it was evident the room must be entirely refitted. After making inquiries of those who had made use of washing machines and wringers, we decided to procure one of each, and having done so, we are highly pleased with the result. We believe the wear and tear of



clothes by this method will be diminished more than ten per cent., and that for such an establishment it is the most economical way in which washing can be done. The outlay at first is large; but the saving of labor, and the importance of having clothing promptly cleansed and ready for any emergency will abundantly compensate.

The older boys have been employed during the year in shoe-making. They attend the morning session of school, and are employed in the afternoons in the shoe-shop. They study with more zeal, and work with a zest that shows they have an interest in their employment, and that they mean to fit themselves for their trade, and to be men among those they may meet in after life. The experiment of employing the children—training them to habits of industry, instead of putting them under the care of those who generally take them for profit merely—has more than realized, far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Besides supplying the institution with shoes, they have manufactured many cases for the market, which have have paid a handsome profit. The older girls are also employed in the afternoons in making their own and the boys' clothing, braiding hats and bonnets, and also in binding shoes. While they are thus fitting themselves to gain a livelihood, they make as rapid proficiency in their studies as most who attend two sessions a day.

The farm has been under the management of Mr. Poor for several years. The crops maturing in the early part of the season, have been good, while those coming later have suffered badly from the long and severe drouth. During the autumn we cleared about ten acres of land from bushes and stumps, and this spring planted the same with potatoes. It was a light, sandy soil, and the crop has suffered from the dry weather. The men and teams were employed in the winter in filling and raising a meadow with sand from a bank in the vicinity. This will furnish employment for the men and teams the coming winter, and when completed, will be a valuable addition to our farm.

The inventory has been taken by David Bryant, Esq., of Boston, who took the same last year, and who has also taken the same at the other State Almshouses, and at Rainsford Island Hospital the present year.



We have appointed a nurse for the male hospital, one of whose duties it is to see that the medicines prescribed by the Physician are properly dispensed. This office is now holden by Mr. W. C. Tracy, a student of Dr. Brown. Hitherto this has been intrusted to some of the inmates. Miss Winsby discharges similar duties in the female hospital. The health of the inmates for the year has been good; no epidemic has prevailed. The mortality among the infants, the insane, and the broken-down constitutions, is large; but when we consider that all the foundlings of nearly all the large cities of the Commonwealth are sent to this institution, and that everything that is vile and has no settlement, here finds an asylum for recuperation or its last resting place, the reason is obvious.

We would call the attention of your Excellency and the honorable Council to the importance of having, in an establishment like this,—where so much diseased humanity must congregate, and where all “the ills that flesh is heir to” are seen,—a hospital isolated from the other buildings. We think it is due to both the sick and the well, that they be separate one from the other.

Again we would urge on your notice the fact that no law exists by which we can retain the lazy, idle and vicious, who come here to be supported and recruited for a time, that they may, when recruited, go back to their old habits and vices, only to again come back more diseased and debased than before. We believe that it would be a blessing to many, who come here through their indulgences and debaucheries, to be retained till in part they could recompense the Commonwealth, which is their only friend when all others have forsaken them. We think the State should protect its own interests by some provision of law touching this matter, especially when it may be done with no injury, but with positive good to the subject. Pauperism in itself, we admit, is no crime, but pauperism engendered by vice and abuse, is so near of kin to it, that the State may with propriety cause the parties dependent and recruited to give their services for a time, thus holding them within a reforming influence, and at least, putting farther off the day of final ruin.

To the Superintendent, and his corps of assistants, we are under obligations for the faithful manner in which they have

discharged their duties to the institution and the State, and also for their uniform courtesy towards ourselves.

In the blessings vouchsafed to the institution, hitherto, we would recognize the hand of Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," trusting that He who is the "Father of the fatherless," will continue to smile on this and the other noble charities of the good old Commonwealth of Massachnsetts.

HORACE P. WAKEFIELD,  
F. H. NOURSE,  
GEO. P. ELLIOT,

*Inspectors.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, October 2, 1865.

Agreeably to the statutes of the Commonwealth, the following table is presented :—

Live Stock, . . . . .	\$9,490 64
Carriages and Agricultural Implements, . . . . .	2,559 68
Mechanical Tools and Machinery, . . . . .	12,691 77
Beds and Bedding, . . . . .	12,584 35
Other Property, . . . . .	6,221 77
Personal Property in Superintendent's Department, . . . . .	6,168 52
Ready-made Clothing, . . . . .	6,393 33
Dry Goods, . . . . .	1,518 10
Provisions and Groceries, . . . . .	7,234 58
Drugs and Medicines, . . . . .	597 65
Fuel, . . . . .	2,438 26
Library, . . . . .	333 33
Products of the Farm on hand, . . . . .	8,250 75
	<hr/>
	\$76,482 73

Real Estate, . . . . . \$110,327 15

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true Schedule and Appraisal of the Personal Property and Real Estate at the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, belonging to the State, Sept. 30, 1865. The Appraisal was made by me, and is correct, according to my best judgment.

(Signed)

DAVID BRYANT, *Appraiser.*

Then personally appeared before me David Bryant, and made oath that the above Schedule and Appraisal is correct, according to his best knowledge and belief.

*Tewksbury, Middlesex, ss.* Subscribed and sworn to before me.

(Signed)

T. J. MARSH, *Justice of the Peace.*

There has been paid as follows, for

#### SALARIES.

Horace P. Wakefield, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), one year, . . . . .	\$160 00
Francis H. Nourse, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), one year, . . . . .	160 00
George P. Elliot, ( <i>Inspector</i> ), one year, . . . . .	160 00
	<hr/>
	\$480 00

## OFFICERS.

Thomas J. Marsh, and wife, ( <i>Superintendent and Matron</i> ,)	
one year, . . . . .	\$1,500 00
Jonathan Brown, ( <i>Physician</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	900 00
Elisha Huntington, ( <i>Consulting Physician</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	100 00
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., and wife, ( <i>Assistant Superintendent,</i>	
<i>Clerk and Seamstress</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	600 00
Charles F. Foster and wife, ( <i>Chaplain and Teachers</i> ,) one	
year, . . . . .	575 00
Henry J. Moulton, ( <i>Assistant Clerk</i> ,) from November 5th,	
1864, to October 1, 1865, . . . . .	271 32
James Poor, ( <i>Farmer</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	420 00
Thaddeus P. Bartlett and wife, ( <i>Watchman and Nurse</i> ,) one	
year, . . . . .	400 00
Samuel L. Furness, ( <i>Engineer</i> ,) from October 1, 1864, to	
March 17, 1865, . . . . .	276 67
Simon B. Adams, ( <i>Engineer</i> ,) from April 1, 1865, to Octo-	
ber 1, 1865, . . . . .	289 98
Charles H. Trull and wife, ( <i>Assistant Farmer and Laun-</i>	
<i>dress</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	466 91
Martha B. Marsh, ( <i>Dairymaid</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	156 00
Sarah A. Winsby, ( <i>Nurse</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	156 00
Jennie B. Dearborn, ( <i>Teacher</i> ,) from October 1, 1864, to	
June 1, 1865, . . . . .	105 73
Fannie L. Crosby, ( <i>Teacher</i> ,) from March 6, 1865, to Octo-	
ber 1, 1865, . . . . .	89 92
Sophia L. Larken, ( <i>Teacher</i> ,) from June 15, 1865, to Octo-	
ber 1, 1865, . . . . .	45 50
Helen M. Marsh, ( <i>Seamstress</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	156 00
Abraham S. Barnard, ( <i>Cook</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	300 00
George G. Spofford, ( <i>Teamster</i> ,) one year, . . . . .	300 00
Augustus F. Whidden, ( <i>Instructing Boys in Shoemaking</i> ,)	
one year, . . . . .	419 83
Abel G. Whidden, ( <i>Instructing Boys in Shoemaking</i> ,) one	
year, . . . . .	354 23
	<hr/>
	\$8,363 09



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit the Twelfth Annual Report of this institution, and the eighth which it has been my duty to prepare. Accompanying it are the usual statistical and financial details, which have been prepared with unusual care, and which present an accurate account of our transactions for the year, together with the present condition of the institution.

The year that has passed, unlike any preceding it, save one, has brought with it unusual cares and anxieties. The great rise in the cost of all necessary articles of consumption, as well as in the transportation of merchandise and passengers, has made it almost impossible to support our population of seven hundred and thirty-two, at anything like the average price of preceding years. But while the cost of supporting the institution has exceeded anything in its history, I am happy to say that you have been freely consulted in nearly all of the important purchases, and have been cognizant of the economy with which the articles purchased have been used.

While all of us are aware of the large expenditure made, it has been our united and constant effort to exercise the strictest economy, consistent with the health of those committed to our charge.

The contract made with Messrs. Crosby and Drown for doing the teaming of materials for the new building, has caused the purchasing of extra horses, at an expense of five hundred dollars, which will be reimbursed by the cash paid for services performed. In fact, the whole expense of labor done upon that building is now embraced in the amount drawn from the State treasury, and is included in the cost for support of inmates and the running expenses of the institution.

The products of the farm have been quite satisfactory. The crops maturing early were abundant, while the late ones, notwithstanding the severe drouth of the three months past, will be far better than we had any reason to anticipate.

The work upon the farm has been mainly performed by a few old men and the harmless insane.

Hitherto complaints have not unfrequently been made, in certain quarters, that a class of persons, who are capable of taking care of themselves, have been supported in the almshouse at the public expense. If this has ever been true, I think an inspection of the almshouses now, by the most inveterate haters of the system, will force them to the conclusion that the present adult occupants are legitimate subjects for the benefactions of the Commonwealth. There is a practice prevailing in some of our cities and towns, to which I wish to call your attention, namely: that of sending legitimate and illegitimate infants and young children to the almshouse without their mothers, the children to die, while the mothers go at large, not unfrequently spending their time in licentious and intemperate indulgences. Only yesterday one was sent from a city near at hand, where the overseers absolutely refused to send the child to their own almshouse, unless the mother went with it. I wish to call your attention again to the difficulties existing, as stated last year, “resulting, *first*, from the want of a specific power duly limited by law, to retain inmates claiming their discharge, when such a step would not only be inexpedient but a positive injury to the individual and community; *second*, from the absence of any legal power to reclaim or punish absconding inmates; and *third*, from the omission of the law to punish the desertion of infants by their unnatural mothers. The silence of the statutes on these three points is not only prejudicial to the discipline of the almshouses, but imposes a heavy burden upon their superintendents and supervisors. Furthermore, it adds greatly to the cares and annoyances of the municipal authorities, and is the source of serious loss to the State.”

The general health of the house has been good. No epidemic has prevailed, and though the bill of mortality shows about the usual amount of deaths, they have been of children

deserted by their unnatural mothers, and persons brought here in the last stages of disease.

The school, under the judicious training of the Rev. Mr. Foster, its principal, and his faithful assistants, is making rapid progress in all the branches of an English education. Never in the history of the school has it stood so high as it does to-day.

By the report of the Chaplain, it will be seen that the average number of children attending school through the year has been one hundred and seventy. The education and employment of these children the present year, as in the past, has claimed and received no inconsiderable portion of our care and attention. Quite a majority of the children are boys. Among the oldest of these a number have been supported by the Commonwealth, wholly or in part, for several years. Having arrived at the age when such children are usually apprenticed, or placed in families to be cared for, an experiment was commenced, as was stated in our report of last year, to employ them here a portion of the day at labor, and to allow them to pass a portion of the time in school, with the hope, if possible, of fitting them to become useful and intelligent citizens. As we then stated, we had the approval of the Board of State Charities in this course. These boys have been employed during the past year in manual labor, under the care of faithful and competent instructors, with profit to themselves, and a pecuniary gain to the institution.

I am aware that the opinion has obtained, that children from ten to twelve years and upwards can be better cared for in such families as usually desire them, than if they were allowed to remain at the institution. The reason urged for thus disposing of them is, that they may be placed where better and purer influences can be brought to bear upon them. I do not question the integrity of purpose of those who thus argue. For myself, however, after an experience of seven or eight years, having been a close observer of the results, I come to another, and quite a different conclusion.

A distinguished jurist, recently discussing this topic, has said, "that except in cases of unquestioned preference, this care and guardianship should be exercised directly by the State, or under its supervision, and not intrusted to isolated families under any form of apprenticeship or adoption, too often, when unguarded, a civilized cloak for real slavery and degradation."



He also makes other suggestions, equally valuable, concerning the care and treatment of the children of the State. We have the facilities here for instructing the boys in several of the useful mechanical trades, as also in practical farming, and should be very happy, when the Agricultural College is ready for occupancy, to furnish a portion of its students from our institution. What I have said in reference to the boys will apply equally to the older girls, they, too, being employed a portion of the time in sewing, knitting, binding shoes, and braiding straw. Under the instruction of a competent teacher, they make quite satisfactory progress, and at the same time appear to make as good progress in their studies as if they attended school two sessions a day.

In closing I desire to make favorable mention of the services rendered by the officers of the institution ; to express my thanks for your own cordial co-operation and sympathy in the labors of my position ; and especially to acknowledge the providential care and guidance of Him, without whose notice “ not a sparrow falls to the ground.”

THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*



## STATEMENT NO. 1.

*Statistics of Inmates.*

Number in the house at the commencement of the year, . . . . .	648
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	1,650
Discharged, . . . . .	1,661
Supported, . . . . .	2,298
Births, . . . . .	57
Deaths, . . . . .	192
Weekly average, . . . . .	732
Present number, . . . . .	637

Of the 1,650 admitted during the year, there were from

Boston, . . . . .	605
Lowell, . . . . .	192
Tewksbury, . . . . .	158
Lawrence, . . . . .	142
Charlestown, . . . . .	65
Salem, . . . . .	58
Born in house, . . . . .	57
Lynn, . . . . .	53
Cambridge, . . . . .	44
Newburyport, . . . . .	29
Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	23
Woburn, . . . . .	16
Chelsea, . . . . .	14
Worcester Lunatic Hospital and Waltham, 13 each, . . . . .	26
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, Andover, Gloucester, and Somerville, 11 each, . . . . .	44
South Danvers, . . . . .	10
Haverhill, . . . . .	9
Concord, Fitchburg, and Newton, 7 each, . . . . .	21
Holliston, Watertown, and West Cambridge, 5 each, . . . . .	15
Lexington, Malden, Medford, North Andover, and Reading, 4 each, . . . . .	20
Marblehead, Marlborough, and Methuen, 3 each, . . . . .	9
Beverly, Danvers, Dracut, Framingham, Groton, Ipswich, Mel- rose, Natick, and Topsfield, 2 each, . . . . .	18
Acton, American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, (Hartford,) Bel- mont, Boxborough, Boxford, Bradford, Chelmsford, George- town, Groveland, Hamilton, Hopkinton, Littleton, Pepperell, Perkins' Institution for the Blind, (South Boston,) Rockport, Saugus, Sherborn, South Reading, State Industrial School (Lancaster,) Stoneham, Tyngsborough, and Westford, 1 each,	22

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1,650

The following table shows the number admitted each month, age when admitted, and sex :—

MONTHS.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
October, . .	98	55	43	25	6	16	18	12	9	9	3	—
November, .	148	77	71	39	27	17	23	16	12	10	3	1
December, .	287	138	149	69	31	57	44	41	28	11	5	1
January, . .	109	59	50	32	17	18	14	12	4	8	3	1
February, .	69	33	36	19	5	10	12	10	9	4	—	—
March, . . .	73	31	42	22	11	15	10	5	7	2	—	1
April, . . .	77	40	37	20	10	16	12	5	5	6	1	2
May, . . . .	172	83	89	43	29	38	17	20	14	4	6	1
June, . . . .	163	83	80	40	22	32	24	16	12	12	4	1
July, . . . .	133	75	58	23	19	31	15	16	8	11	5	5
August, . . .	107	67	40	27	8	18	22	13	10	4	5	—
September, .	214	102	112	68	24	47	28	19	11	9	4	4
Totals, . . .	1,650	843	807	427	209	315	239	185	129	90	39	17

## STATEMENT NO. 2.

*Nativity of Inmates.*

Ireland, . . . . .	668
Massachusetts, . . . . .	473
British Provinces, . . . . .	102
England, . . . . .	80
Unknown, . . . . .	54
Maine, . . . . .	47
New Hampshire, . . . . .	45
New York and Scotland, 31 each, . . . . .	62
Vermont, . . . . .	21
Germany and Pennsylvania, 12 each, . . . . .	24
Virginia, . . . . .	8
France, . . . . .	7
Connecticut, . . . . .	6
Louisiana, . . . . .	5

At sea, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Wales, 3 each, . . . . .	18
Georgia, Italy, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South America, South Carolina, and Spain, 2 each, . . . . .	20
Alabama, District of Columbia, Isle of Malta, Norway, Ohio, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, West Indies, and Western Islands, 1 each, . . . . .	10
	<hr/>
	1,650

## STATEMENT NO. 3.

*Account of Purchases.*

Barley, 8 bushels, . . . . .	\$14 00
Beans, $327\frac{5}{6}$ bushels, . . . . .	866 68
Beef, (fresh,) 7 beeves, 9,266 pounds, . . . . .	1,311 63
Beef, (salt,) 168 barrels, . . . . .	2,430 80
Books, newspapers, postage, and stationery, . . . . .	268 56
Swine, . . . . .	20 85
Brooms, 30 dozen, . . . . .	154 50
Candles, 41 pounds, . . . . .	10 60
Caps, $8\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, . . . . .	59 00
Cement, 3 casks, . . . . .	11 50
Charcoal, 2 barrels, . . . . .	1 50
Cheese, $79\frac{3}{8}$ pounds, . . . . .	20 35
Coal, 816 tons, 18 cwt., . . . . .	8,245 86
Coffee, 348 pounds, . . . . .	103 24
Corn, $2,204\frac{3}{8}$ bushels, . . . . .	2,749 11
Crockery, . . . . .	196 94
Dry Goods, . . . . .	6,839 52
Eggs, 126 dozen, . . . . .	39 54
Flour, 1,350 barrels, . . . . .	14,455 00
Fish, (fresh,) 8,605 pounds, . . . . .	278 04
Fish, (salt,) 29,830 pounds, . . . . .	1,474 28
Fruit and vegetables, . . . . .	40 56
Furniture, . . . . .	164 31
Glassware, . . . . .	69 50
Groceries, . . . . .	331 17
Hardware, . . . . .	214 03
Hay, (English,) $241\frac{899}{2000}$ tons, . . . . .	673 09
Hay, (meadow,) $68\frac{624}{2000}$ tons, . . . . .	828 79
Hay, (salt,) $13\frac{225}{2000}$ tons, . . . . .	276 21
Hops, 446 pounds, . . . . .	183 70
Horses, 1 pair, . . . . .	500 00
Labor, . . . . .	926 51
Lead, 200 pounds, . . . . .	29 50
Lime, 13 casks, 20 bushels, . . . . .	55 45
Lumber, . . . . .	918 62

Malt, 6 bushels, . . . . .	\$16 00
Meal, (bolted,) 14 bushels, . . . . .	15 40
Meal, (cotton seed,) $6\frac{413}{2000}$ tons, . . . . .	283 33
Meal, (Indian,) 6 bushels, . . . . .	11 30
Meats and provisions, . . . . .	744 08
Medicines, . . . . .	980 79
Milch cows and calves, 29 cows, 16 calves, . . . . .	1,831 00
Molasses, 3,840 gallons, . . . . .	2,530 67
Oats, 538 bushels, . . . . .	543 96
Oil, $543\frac{3}{4}$ gallons, . . . . .	741 89
Oxen, 3 pairs, 1 head, . . . . .	635 00
Paints, oils, and colors, . . . . .	50 16
Palm leaf, 179 pounds, . . . . .	25 26
Pepper, 175 pounds, . . . . .	75 00
Plaster, 1 cask, 5,215 pounds, . . . . .	34 49 <sup>25</sup>
Potatoes, $905\frac{2}{3}$ bushels, . . . . .	643 69
Repairs, . . . . .	2,160 21
Rye, $100\frac{27}{64}$ bushels, . . . . .	155 61
Salaries, . . . . .	8,363 09
Salt, 52 sacks, 12 hogsheds, 15 bushels, and 1 barrel, . . . . .	216 19
Seeds, . . . . .	83 22
Shoe stock, machinery, and tools, . . . . .	6,622 88
Shorts, $231\frac{335}{2000}$ tons, . . . . .	1,154 22
Smith work, . . . . .	165 78
Soap stock, 27 casks, 3,059 pounds, . . . . .	829 74
Starch, 391 pounds, . . . . .	49 82
Straw, $71\frac{000}{2000}$ tons, . . . . .	94 13
Sugar, 4,305 pounds, . . . . .	876 73
Surgical instruments, . . . . .	26 70
Tea, 408 pounds, . . . . .	452 65
Tin plate, 5 boxes, 24 sheets, . . . . .	120 40
Tobacco, 342 pounds, . . . . .	94 78
Tools, (agricultural,) . . . . .	288 98
Tools, (mechanical,) and machinery, . . . . .	2,441 39
Transportation of freight, . . . . .	2,021 35
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	369 23
Turnips, 490 bushels, . . . . .	123 25
Vinegar, 782 gallons, . . . . .	207 72
Wood, 123 cords, . . . . .	301 08
Wooden-ware, . . . . .	63 00
	<hr/>
	\$81,207 11

## STATEMENT NO. 4.

*Estimated amount of Produce raised on Farm.*

\$12,727.76.



STATEMENT No. 5.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.

Cr.

Dr.				1865. Sept. 30,	By cash received from State Treasurer, from October 1, 1864, to date,	\$81,207 11
1864.						
Oct.,	To cash paid for supplies,	.	.	\$3,611 17		
Nov.,	do. do.	.	.	10,111 57		
Dec.,	do. do.	.	.	10,279 90		
1865.						
Jan.,	To cash paid for supplies,	.	.	6,470 01		
Feb.,	do. do.	.	.	5,365 35		
March,	do. do.	.	.	6,647 81		
April,	do. do.	.	.	4,212 61		
May,	do. do.	.	.	5,992 88		
June,	do. do.	.	.	6,916 90		
July,	do. do.	.	.	5,715 20		
August,	do. do.	.	.	6,327 43		
Sept.,	do. do.	.	.	9,556 28		
				\$81,207 11		\$81,207 11
Jan.,	To cash paid for cooking apparatus,	.	.	\$974 56	By cash received from State Treasurer, being special appropriation,	\$974 56
				\$974 56		\$974 56

DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH.—Concluded. CR.

1865. Sept. 30,	To cash balance on hand for the year ending Sept. 30, 1864, . . . . .	\$3,393 13	1865. Sept. 30,	By cash received for board and articles sold, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1864, . . . . .	\$3,393 13
" 30,	To cash balance on hand, . . . . .	8,212 11	" 30,	cash received from Agent of State Char- ities, for transportation, . . . . .	148 93
			" 30,	cash received for articles sold, . . . . .	1,524 01
			" 30,	" " for board, . . . . .	745 97
			" 30,	" " for shoes, . . . . .	5,793 20
		\$11,605 24			\$11,605 24

THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.

This is to certify that we have examined the above account of Thomas J. Marsh with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

HORACE P. WAKEFIELD, }  
F. H. NOURSE, } Inspectors.  
GEO. P. ELLIOT, }

## STATEMENT No. 6.

Inventory of property on hand October 1, 1864, as appraised	
by David Bryant, Esq., . . . . .	\$68,056 65
Cash on hand, October 1, 1864, . . . . .	3,393 13
Cash received from State Treasurer, . . . . .	81,207 11
	<hr/>
	\$152,656 89
Inventory of property on hand October 1, 1865, as	
appraised by the same appraiser, . . . . .	\$76,482 73
Cash on hand, . . . . .	11,605 24
Amount due for goods sold, . . . . .	492 00
	<hr/>
	88,579 97
	<hr/>
Total cost for the year, . . . . .	\$64,076 92
Dividing by 732, the average weekly number, we have as the	
cost of each inmate for the year, . . . . .	\$87 53½
Dividing by 52, we have the average weekly cost, . . . . .	1 68½

The amount thus assessed upon the inmates, and assumed as the cost of their support, really includes much more than the expense of their maintenance. All the permanent improvements, as well as ordinary repairs, and large sums expended for labor-saving machinery, are embraced in the above aggregates. Should these be deducted, the average weekly cost would fall a little short of one dollar and fifty cents.





## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—It has become my duty to present to you the Twelfth Annual Report of the sanitary condition of this institution.

During the year just closed, we have had no epidemic disease to contend with, and but little sickness among the children. The class of people that have, in a great measure, supplied our sick wards with patients, have been much the same as those referred to in my last report, “old people, broken-down constitutions, and imbeciles.”

The number of foundlings and deserted infants received, has been less than last year. We have admitted about the usual number in the last stages of fatal disease. Intemperance and licentiousness, as heretofore, have furnished, directly and indirectly, nearly all of our paupers, and a large portion of our cases of sickness.

The records, for the past year, show thirteen hundred and fifty-five cases of sickness, one hundred and ninety-two deaths, and sixty-five births, of which forty-five were illegitimate. For further particulars, I would call your attention to the accompanying tables, numbered from one to four inclusive.

I desire to acknowledge the valuable counsel and assistance rendered in this department, during my illness and consequent absence from duty, by Dr. Huntington, consulting physician to the institution, Dr. Butterfield, of Lowell, and Dr. Presbrey, of Taunton. To Dr. Tracy, Miss Winsby and Mrs. Bartlett, also, I am under obligations, for the zeal and efficiency manifested in their several fields of labor.

With much respect, I remain,

Your most obedient servant,

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, }  
October 2, 1865. }

TABLE No. 1,  
Showing the No. of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865, with the No. for each Month, and the Names of the Principal Diseases; also the Average No. on the Sick List, for the Year, and for each Month.

DISEASES.	Total.	Remaining in Hosp. Oct. 1, 64.	Admitted in Oct.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	142	23	5	9	7	3	9	15	10	13	23	10	10	5
Debility, . . . . .	91	15	3	3	-	9	2	6	8	7	11	16	4	7
Dropsy, . . . . .	7	1	1	1	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fever, Ephemeral, . . . . .	68	-	3	1	6	1	11	6	14	14	7	2	2	1
" Typhoid, . . . . .	24	2	3	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	3
Heart, Disease of, . . . . .	13	1	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Inanition, . . . . .	15	1	2	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Parotitis, . . . . .	10	-	3	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal, . . . . .	73	6	3	4	10	6	3	7	5	7	3	8	4	7
Rheumatism, . . . . .	46	5	3	5	6	2	2	3	5	7	3	-	3	2
Other Diseases, (Miscellaneous,) . . . . .	42	3	3	3	6	4	2	1	6	2	5	3	3	1
<i>Diseases of Alimentary Canal.</i>														
Cancerum Oris, . . . . .	9	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Diarrhoea, . . . . .	70	5	11	2	1	1	4	4	1	4	5	2	13	17
Irritation of Stomach, . . . . .	12	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	3
Tonsillitis, . . . . .	20	-	1	1	4	1	1	3	4	4	1	-	-	-
Other diseases of Alimentary Canal, . . . . .	20	1	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	5	4
<i>Diseases of Nervous Centres.</i>														
Alcoholismus, . . . . .	67	-	5	4	15	10	1	2	1	6	11	5	3	4
Delirium Tremens, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Asthma, . . . . .	9	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-







[illegible]

\* Over 80.

TABLE No. 3,

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, during each Month, from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865, with a Statement of the Sex, and whether Illegitimate, Twins, or Stillborn, the Birth-place of the Mothers, and the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Illegitimate.			Twins.	Stillborn	Birth-place of Mothers.				
				Males.	Females.	Total.			United States.	Ireland.	England.	British Prov.	Other Countries.
October, . . .	3	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
November, . . .	4	2	2	1	2	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
December, . . .	8	4	4	3	4	7	—	1	2	1	1	4	—
January, . . .	7	2	5	2	3	5	—	1	—	5	—	1	1
February, . . .	3	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
March, . . .	7	3	4	2	4	6	—	—	1	5	—	1	—
April, . . .	5	—	5	—	4	4	—	1	1	1	—	2	—
May, . . .	7	4	3	2	—	2	—	2	2	5	—	—	—
June, . . .	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
July, . . .	6	4	2	4	—	4	—	2	1	5	—	—	—
August, . . .	6	3	3	3	2	5	—	—	3	1	—	2	—
September, . . .	7	2	5	2	1	3	—	1	2	4	—	1	—
Totals, . . .	65	27	38	21	24	45	—	8	15	35	3	11	1
Whole No. since opening of the Institution, . . .	858	435	423	—	—	—	28	75	128	582	31	71	32

TABLE No. 4,

*Showing the Number of Illegitimate Children born in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1859, to September 30, 1865, with the Birth-places of their Mothers, and the per cent. of Illegitimate, to the Whole Number of Births in the house for each year.*

YEARS.	Illegitimate.			Birth-place of Mothers of Illegitimate Children.					Whole number of Births in the house.	Per cent. of Illegitimate Children.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	U. States.	Ireland.	England.	Br. Prov.	Other Countries.		
1859-60, . .	48	23	25	11	30	3	2	2	66	.72
1860-61, . .	46	26	20	10	30	2	3	1	65	.70
1861-2, . .	45	22	23	9	30	3	3	—	63	.70
1862-3, . .	50	30	20	12	25	2	8	3	67	.74
1863-4, . .	49	27	22	10	32	1	4	2	73	.67
1864-5, . .	45	21	24	14	22	1	8	—	65	.69
Totals, .	283	149	134	66	169	12	28	8	399	.70+

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of State Almshouse at Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN,—The prescribed work of the Chaplain is essentially the same from year to year. According to the terms of his appointment, he is to preach once on the Sabbath, and converse with the sick who may desire his visitations. But beyond this routine of official duties, there is an indefinite field of labor, crowded with minor services suggested by the sort of pastoral relation involved. Such continually occurring opportunities for usefulness, sometimes improved, but oftener under the present arrangement overlooked in the more immediate pressure of the duties of the school-room, constitute, in fact, a part of the responsible work of the Chaplain. No figures, therefore, can afford an exact report of the service needed, the means employed, or the results obtained in this department.

I have preached to the inmates forty-seven times, the past year. On the remaining Sabbaths, with one exception, the desk has been supplied by exchange. The Sabbath school, with its previous interesting and encouraging features, and the evening service, have been continued. The school-room is used for these purposes in place of a chapel. The attendance upon public worship is as good as could be expected under the circumstances. Those who come in, do so voluntarily, and the room is generally well filled. If suitable accommodations were provided, so that all in the institution who are able to be present might not only be invited, but required to attend public worship, the congregation would be more than doubled, and the chances of accomplishing good through the preaching of the Word would be commensurately increased. There are, indeed, many who, it would be vain to expect, will ever become receptive hearers.



There are the demented and the imbecile, as well as the morally stubborn and obtuse. The prejudices of the greater part of those who have been in the habit of attending religious service with us, are against that very word of life on which all our teaching is based. Yet in many respects a hopeful field remains. By holding up to view, repeatedly, the hideousness of sin and the degradation and destitution to which it leads, as illustrated daily before us, and by portraying in contrast the life of subservience to the will of God, through faith in a divine Redeemer, possibly some hallowed impression may be made; but of this we shall know only hereafter. If the tide of ignorance and consequent evil setting in upon us with every fresh arrival, can be so met and controlled by the appliances of truth, that there shall be less danger of moral contamination here than among the poor outside, and if some good influences can go forth with those who leave us, there is ground for encouragement. Some of the inmates have expressed their determination to relinquish bad habits, and on going out have taken the pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks. While it remains an undeniable fact that nine-tenths of the adults in the almshouses are kept in poverty through intemperance and kindred vices, no further stimulus is needed to engage the philanthropic and Christian heart in effort for the religious instruction and moral elevation of this class of people.

One of the most effectual ways of accomplishing these results is by the circulation of books and papers. A good library is much needed for the sick in the hospitals, and for those whose age or infirmities do not permit them to labor. All who desire it are furnished with a Bible. Several copies have been given to the children as rewards, and they appear to be prized. Many chapters have been committed to memory, and the facts and precepts of Scripture are made familiar to the youthful mind by Sabbath school instruction.

In close relation to this part of the work is the management of the schools, of which a brief report may here be given. There are two departments, graded according to the capacity of the rooms in which the sessions are held. The higher department is under the immediate care of the Chaplain and wife, assisted by Miss Sophia Larkin. The Primary School is under the instruction of Miss Fannie Crosby, and comprises about fifty

scholars. Thirty or more of the larger boys and girls are employed a part of each day in manual labor. These average three hours per day in school. The smaller children average four and a half hours per day. The whole number of scholars that have received instruction here during the past year is 333. The average attendance has been 170.

The intellectual capacity of these children is certainly not below mediocrity, however much their previous education may have been neglected; and the ardor with which many of them take hold of study, advancing rapidly from class to class, is truly gratifying. One cannot fail to acquire an enthusiasm in the work of instructing such eager minds. Fifty scholars are at present practised in written arithmetic, a branch which, we are inclined to think, is not brought to the notice of children at a sufficiently early age. Four dozen copies of Eaton's Common School Arithmetic are in use by us. Two boys have gone through this, and are now solving problems in algebra. There are three large classes in geography and grammar. Besides these studies, a general view of miscellaneous topics connected with the sciences has been given to the older pupils by the Principal in familiar talks in school hours, or at pleasant gatherings for instruction and recreation in the winter evenings. It is the desire of the Chaplain and teachers, and one which is cordially sanctioned by the Superintendent, that the school shall assume as far as possible the character of a family,—that the discipline and instruction shall be such as shall secure the confidence of the pupils and develop the better feelings of their nature, and that in the provisions which shall be made from time to time for their comfort and improvement, something like a fitting substitute may be furnished for the genial influences of a home which many of these destitute and friendless children have never enjoyed. In this endeavor, as well as in all efforts for the moral and religious elevation of this community of the poor, we believe that we can rely upon your hearty sympathy and co-operation.

CHARLES F. FOSTER,

*Chaplain and Teacher.*

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT

TEWKSBURY.

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OCTOBER, 1866.

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BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,  
No. 4 SPRING LANE.

1866.





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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To His Excellency ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, *Governor, and  
the Honorable Council.*

With another year comes the duty of submitting another Annual Report. Change of policy and views brings a change of measures and men. By the legislation of this and previous years, the policy of the Commonwealth in regard to the classification of the inmates of this and similar institutions has been essentially changed. One of the State almshouses has been converted into a primary school for the better education of the young who have been compelled to seek the charity of the Commonwealth from poverty and misfortune; another becomes a workhouse for the employment of those who, by their own indulgences, vices and crimes have rendered themselves nuisances to the communities in which they live, and a burden to the Commonwealth whose noble generosity they so grossly abuse; while this institution, in connection with the asylum for the harmless insane, becomes the receptacle of those who, through misfortune and poverty which they could not avoid, are compelled to receive, at the hands of the State, the living which their own hands could not earn.

The commissioners for the erection of the asylum for the harmless insane, consisting of the Superintendent and Inspectors, on the 10th day of July, gave notice to your Excellency

and the honorable Council that the same was completed, equipped, and ready for occupancy. Owing to the crowded state of some of our rooms, the Board of State Charities, to whose care the asylum was committed, gave permission for the occupancy of the building temporarily. On the 21st of July, about forty females were transferred from the house to the asylum, and on the 23d of August about the same number of males were transferred. By order of the Board of State Charities, the asylum is this day opened for the reception of those persons for whom the building was originally designed and erected.

By the policy of classification, the children have been removed from this institution, so that we are forced to give up the experiment of shoemaking, because the boys, as fast as received, are sent away to Monson. Although the experiment has been a short one, we cannot but feel a proud satisfaction, when we look around and see some of the boys that have graduated from the shoe department of our institution receiving good wages, conducting themselves with propriety in their new situations, a credit to themselves, an honor to their *alma mater*, and, we trust, a blessing to the Commonwealth, who has thus "cast her bread upon the waters," to be returned without waiting "many days." Confident as we were that the experiment would prove good economy for the State, as well as a benefit to the children thus preparing themselves to earn their own livelihood and overcome the obstacles that stand in the way of success in after life, we most cheerfully acquiesce in the change made by the law, and carried out by the Board of State Charities, hoping and trusting that the State will relax none of her energies in ameliorating the condition of her unfortunate youth.

By the transfer of the children we lose the services of the Rev. Mr. Foster and his wife, who have been successful as teachers, and raised the standard of scholarship, so that the scholars in these schools have compared favorably with those of a similar age in the common schools of this section of the State. By the transfer of Mr. Foster to Monson, that institution and the State have made a gain at our expense. While we regret to part with them, we congratulate them on their new field of labor, and the State that she has the wisdom to say to a faithful servant, "Friend, go up higher."

Since our last report was made, the different yards have been enclosed and graded. The men and women, boys and girls, insane men and insane women, have ample, commodious yards, and are isolated one from the other so far as is possible.

The farm, under the strict supervision of the Superintendent, has been carried on by Mr. Poor, but is far from being poorly carried on. He has served in that capacity for a series of years. Everything is done at a seasonable time, and in a proper manner.

David Bryant, Esq., the gentleman who took the inventory last year, has taken the same again, which is herewith appended.

The Board of State Charities, before the asylum was opened, requested us to prepare a code of by-laws for the government of the same. Since we had no code suitable for the existing state of the institution, we adopted a new code, which was submitted to and approved by your Excellency.

During the year, Dr. Huntington, of Lowell, a former Chairman of this Board, and Consulting Physician from the opening of the institution till his death, has passed "the bourn whence no traveller returns." On the announcement of his death, this Board passed the following vote:—

"*Whereas*, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove from this life the Hon. Elisha Huntington, of Lowell, for a long time Chairman of this Board, and Consulting Physician of this institution from its commencement; therefore

"*Resolved*, That while we, in common with the whole community, miss his genial smile, we regret the loss of his wise counsel, and mourn that the tried friend and generous supporter of this institution has passed away."

We rejoice in the legislation of last winter establishing a workhouse, where the lazy, the idle, and vicious may find a home more permanent and enduring, more beneficial and improving, than the temporary ones hitherto obtained in these institutions. We believe that this legislation is a step in the right direction. We have urged this upon the consideration of the law-makers from year to year, and have no doubt, from the dread that is manifested here among the candidates for that institution, that, when the law is put in operation, it will



prove that it is not only economical but salutary, and for the interest of those who take no interest in their own interest and welfare.

The law passed in 1865 to prevent persons being removed to the almshouse in a feeble and dying condition, is, to a great extent, a dead letter. Some examples should be made of those who violate this law, in order to break up the practice.

The removal of the principal part of the children able to labor will vacate the workshops fitted up for their accommodation. The question naturally arose, How shall those be disposed of, and to what use converted? To the following vote of the Board of State Charities the inspectors have given their thorough consideration and investigation :—

“ *Whereas*, In their published reports the Board have always advocated the removal of the sick at the State almshouses into buildings separate from those occupied by the other inmates, and have definitely recommended the establishment of temporary hospitals, on the plan of those built for our soldiers in the late war.

“ *Voted*, That the two buildings lately occupied as work-shops for the children at the State almshouse in Tewksbury are hereby recommended for use as temporary hospitals, after such necessary alterations as the Superintendent has stated can readily be made, and until such time as more suitable structures can be provided at a greater distance from the main building.”

This Board most fully concur in the views set forth by the Board of State Charities, the only possible objection being our reluctance to expend a sum exceeding our appropriation. In the approval of measures submitted for our consideration by the Superintendent, we intend to be governed by an economical frugality, and, at the same time, by a frugal economy. We are aware that our expenses are large; but when we reflect that this change of policy throws a majority of all the pauperism of the State into this institution; that, in addition to all the infirm, the sick, the degraded and debased, that naturally belong and will remain at this institution, we are the scavengers for the workhouse and primary school; that this is the place where are received the most ragged and filthy, the most squalid and lousy children congregated in almost all the cities of the Commonwealth to be cleansed and clothed; and when



cleansed and clothed, those in their right mind are transferred to the primary school, while the sick, the lame, the halt, and the blind are retained; that here, every disease “that flesh is heir to,” and very many that no decent and honest flesh is heir to, most do congregate; and that here having congregated, the feeble, the broken-down and used-up linger out a miserable existence — a mere vegetative life, — while such as have vitality remaining and energies recuperated, having been healed of their many infirmities, are turned over to the workhouse, there to remain and make some trifling recompense for the expenditures already incurred in their behalf by the State, and the depredations heretofore made on society; and when we take these views, we feel assured that no reasonable man will suppose that all this can be done without a large expenditure of money. If this institution must be the receptacle for the Commonwealth, into which is poured all her refuse humanity, here to remain unless enough of manhood may be discovered to earn its daily bread, when it is turned over to the tender mercies of the workhouse, or unless sufficient of divinity may be found glittering in this diadem of abominations, when the gem is reset in the primary school, all we ask is that the “almighty dollar” — the power of all good as well as “the root of all evil” — may be furnished, so that the unpleasant task may be well done, and the unenviable duty promptly and fully discharged. Of our portion in this disposition of events we do not complain. We cheerfully accept the situation. “The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord.” Entertaining these views, confident that they are sound, and that your Excellency and the legislature can appreciate them, we have voted to expend a sum sufficient to refit these buildings for hospitals.

We would call the attention of your Excellency to the subject of obtaining more land, urged in the report of the Superintendent. In our opinion, the Commonwealth cannot afford to let this opportunity slip. We commend the subject to your careful consideration.

To the fidelity and efficiency of the Superintendent, the Matron, and the present board of officers, in the discharge of their manifold duties, we would bear grateful testimony.

To the critical examination of your Excellency, to the generous charity of the legislature of the State, and especially to the fostering care of Him who "openeth His hand and satisfieth the desire of every living thing," we would commend the interests of this institution.

HORACE P. WAKEFIELD,  
GEO. P. ELLIOT,  
F. H. NOURSE,

*Inspectors.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, October 1st, 1866.

There has been paid as follows, for

SALARIES.

Horace P. Wakefield, (Inspector,) one year, . . .	\$160 00
George P. Elliot, (Inspector,) one year, . . .	160 00
Francis H. Nourse, (Inspector,) one year . . .	160 00
	<hr/>
	\$480 00
Thomas J. Marsh, (Superintendent,) one year, {	
Mrs. Marsh, (Matron,) one year, . . . }	\$1,500 00
Jonathan Brown, (Physician,) . . . . .	225 00
Elisha Huntington, (Consulting Physician,) to Dec. 13, .	20 27
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., (Asst. Sup't. and Clerk,) one year, {	
Mrs. Marsh, (Seamstress,) one year, . . . }	678 00
Charles F. Foster, (Chaplain and Teacher,) one year, {	
Mrs. Foster, (Teacher,) one year, . . . }	678 00
Henry J. Moulton, (Assistant Clerk,) one year. . .	300 00
Simon B. Adams, (Engineer,) one year . . . . .	600 00
James Poor, (Farmer,) one year, . . . . .	420 00
Charles H. Trull, (Assistant Farmer,) to March 1st, {	
Mrs. Trull, (Laundress,) to March 19th, . . . }	219 06
Thaddeus P. Bartlett, (Watchman,) one year, {	
Mrs. Bartlett, (Nurse,) one year, . . . }	400 00
Martha B. Marsh, (Dairymaid,) one year, . . . . .	156 00
Sarah A. Winsby, (Nurse,) to June 23d, . . . . .	114 00
Nancy M. Foster, (Asst. Matron,) from Aug. 21st, . .	17 77
Mary B. Wakefield, (Nurse,) from Aug. 21st, . . .	17 77
Sophia L. Larken, (Teacher,) to Nov. 8th, . . . . .	15 00
Emma S. Marston, (Teacher,) from Nov. 17th to July 1st, .	98 37
Fannie L. Crosby, (Teacher,) one year, . . . . .	156 00
Helen M. Marsh, (Seamstress,) one year, . . . . .	156 00
Abraham S. Barnard, (Cook,) one year, . . . . .	300 00
George G. Spofford, (Teamster,) from Oct. 16th, . . .	287 50
Abel G. Whidden, Instructing Boys in Shoemaking to July 1st, and Supervisor in Asylum for Insane from July 1st, . . . . . }	511 00
Mrs. Whidden, (Supervisor in Asylum for Insane from June 25th,) . . . . . }	
Augustus F. Whidden, Instructing Boys in Shoemaking to July 1st, and Supervisor in Asylum for Insane from July 1st, . . . . .	442 50

John H. Whidden, Instructing Boys in Shoemaking from Dec. 11, . . . . .	\$360 00
Abel G. Whidden, (Extra Watchman,) from May 1st, .	140 00
Horace P. Wakefield, medical service rendered in the absence of any regular physician, from Jan. 1st, . .	700 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,992 24

Agreeably to the statutes of the Commonwealth, the following table is presented :—

Live Stock, . . . . .	\$9,099 15
Carriages and Agricultural Implements, . . . . .	2,349 84
Mechanical Tools and Machinery, . . . . .	16,184 12
Beds and Bedding, . . . . .	17,728 23
Other Furniture and Property, . . . . .	9,072 25
Personal Property in Superintendent's Department, .	7,585 04
Ready-made Clothing, . . . . .	9,694 85
Dry Goods, . . . . .	1,336 99
Provisions and Groceries, . . . . .	2,929 54
Drugs and Medicines, . . . . .	687 17
Fuel, . . . . .	6,866 35
Library, . . . . .	378 87
Products of the Farm, . . . . .	11,454 01
	<hr/>
	\$95,366 41

Real Estate, . . . . .	\$137,488 15
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This is to certify that the foregoing is a true Schedule and Appraisal of the Personal Property and Real Estate at the State Alms house at Tewksbury, belonging to the State, Sept. 29, 1866. The Appraisal was made by me, and is correct, according to my best judgment.

(Signed,) DAVID BRYANT, *Appraiser*.

Then personally appeared before me David Bryant, and made oath that the above Schedule and Appraisal is correct, according to his best knowledge and belief.

*Tewksbury, Middlesex, ss.* Subscribed and sworn to before me.

(Signed,) HORACE P. WAKEFIELD, *Justice of the Peace*.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Tewksbury :*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report of this institution, which recounts the varied experience of my ninth official year.

In the tables presented you will find exhibited, in detail and in aggregate, its financial condition and the usual statistical information.

The year just closed is unlike any of its predecessors. The classification of public dependants, long since proposed by the Board of State Charities, has at length commenced. The character of our population has of course been gradually changing. For healthy children transferred to the primary school, we have received cripples, epileptics, and idiots. The laborers of the establishment, who were mainly to be found in the vicious classes, have been in process of removal to the State workhouse, there to encounter that legal restraint and compulsory labor which hitherto have formed no part of our system of charities.

This welcome change—the necessity for which we have so often indicated,—in a pecuniary sense, must, of course, affect us unfavorably. Our producers are withdrawn. Helpless and costly consumers take their place. More attendants are required, more nutritious food, and greater medical ability. As an inevitable result, our institution must retrograde from any advancement towards self-support.

This idea is not pleasant to contemplate; but it is a consolation to know that the result was foreseen by the legislature, and that it is only “he to whom much is given” of whom “much will be required.”

The cares and responsibilities, too, have been greatly increased, and we shall no longer be relieved and gladdened by the merry voices and the budding promise of our children.

We have become an infirmary for “those stricken of God and afflicted.”

But while our expenses somewhat increase, we remember that it must result in a greater decrease elsewhere; and that, though we are placed at pecuniary disadvantage, the State at large is to be the gainer, while the *morale* of the almshouse must be greatly improved by the removal of the vicious from the virtuous poor — a step long since demanded by religion and humanity.

During the year we have received from the lunatic hospitals large numbers of the class called harmless insane, preparatory to the opening of our new building for their accommodation. Here is another source of increased expense to us, while the State saves a much larger sum by the transfer. From this class we shall no doubt derive, in the end, many useful laborers, but the period of transition must be more or less expensive.

When to the above-named causes of outlay are added the depreciation of the currency and the inflation of prices, felt by us now in its full severity from the complete exhaustion of the supplies purchased at low prices in previous years, we have reason to be grateful that our financial condition is as good as it is.

In fact, with all the drawbacks named, the expenditure, reduced to a specie basis, is almost identical with that of 1861.

The following brief statement will show the annual and average weekly cost of each inmate for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866 :—

#### STATEMENT No. 1.

Inventory of property, Sept. 30, 1865, as appraised by David

Bryant, Esq., . . . . .	\$76,482 73
Cash on hand, . . . . .	11,605 24
Cash received of Treasurer to Sept. 30, 1866, . . . . .	75,970 85
	<hr/>
	\$164,058 82

Inventory of property, Sept. 30, 1866, as ap-

praised by the same gentleman, . . . . . \$95,366 41

Less cost of equipment of Asylum for Insane,

paid by special appropriation, . . . . . 10,000 00

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\$85,366 41

Cash on hand, . . . . . 4,345 49

Cash due, . . . . . 5,138 55

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94,850 45

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Total cost for year, . . . . . \$69,208 37

Dividing the above amount by 717, the average number of in-

mates, we have, as the yearly cost of each inmate,	. . .	\$96 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
And dividing by 52, we have, as the average weekly cost,	. . .	1 85 $\frac{3}{5}$

In the above account there is charged to each pauper his proportion of a considerable outlay for repairs and permanent improvements. This sum reaches nearly eight thousand dollars. It covers the cost of painting the entire building outside and inside, which was a little over two thousand dollars, and includes three thousand dollars paid for lumber, carpenters' work, and the removal of buildings.

Deducting this sum, the yearly cost for each pauper would be,	. . . . .	\$85 62
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And the weekly cost,	. . . . .	1 64 $\frac{3}{5}$
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The excess of average weekly cost over that of last year is about 17 cents.

During the year the Asylum for the Insane has been completed and furnished at a total cost of \$33,910.98. Of this sum, the State treasury furnished \$33,500, and the almshouse the balance.

It is built of brick, with a French roof, and has four stories, including the basement. It is 125 feet long by 43 wide, with a height of 9 feet for the basement, 12 feet each for the rooms on the first and second floors, and 11 feet for those on the third. The two entry-ways are 12 feet wide, each extending the entire distance from front to rear, and are provided with substantial staircases. The halls are 50 feet by 39, and each has 14 windows, containing 24 panes apiece, measuring 7 inches by 9. It is warmed by two powerful furnaces, to which Clogston & Co.'s heating apparatus is attached.

It will accommodate 120 inmates, and in an exigency 150 without discomfort. Its arrangements and surroundings are such that a much larger number can be provided for at a trifling additional outlay. Although some desirable conveniences are wanting, the building more than meets my expectations. A short experience will dictate all necessary changes. On the 10th day of July, 1866, report was made to the governor and council by the commissioners that the asylum was ready for occupancy. On the same day it was by



them accepted and placed in the hands of the Board of State Charities, to be used for its appropriate purpose. On the 21st day of July following it was temporarily occupied by vote of that board, and its permanent occupancy was directed to commence on the first day of October, 1866.

An examination of all our registers proved that we had 145 inmates who were either insane, idiotic, or feeble in mind. We were directed to enter the names of all these, as inmates of the new department, upon a special register, although it was not necessary, or, indeed, desirable, that all of them should reside in the asylum.

I was informed that I was expected to make written requisitions on the physician in charge for such labor as the inmates might safely render; and he was directed to detail the parties, or furnish a written reason for non-compliance. He was instructed to keep a "detail-book," in which should be entered the names of all members of the asylum detailed, whether for labor, or from sickness, or from residence in the almshouse, specifying the purpose in the case of each. He was further instructed to keep a "record of deaths" and a "discharge-book," which should set forth particularly the manner and cause of the removal of any inmate. From the data contained in these books, he could, in a moment, ascertain the number of his charges, whether resident or non-resident, with the amount of labor performed by each, and answer accurately all proper questions respecting them.

By rigid adherence to these instructions, it is believed that a better personal knowledge of each inmate will be secured, and the safety and comfort of all promoted.

The erection of the asylum rendered some changes necessary in the location of the yards and out-buildings. These alterations, now nearly completed, have greatly improved our premises, and, it is hoped, will eventually render their exterior positively attractive, when nature shall have lent her aid to human industry.

The dimensions of the several yards are as follows:—

Boys' yard,	.	.	.	.	.	.	188 ft. by 164 $\frac{1}{2}$
Girls' "	.	.	.	.	.	.	207 ft. " 93
Men's "	.	.	.	.	.	.	126 ft. " 99



Women's yard, . . . . .	207 ft. by 85
Insane men's yard, . . . . .	207 ft. " 62
Insane women's yard, . . . . .	207 ft. " 86
Central area, . . . . .	235 ft. " 230
Area in front of Asylum, . . . . .	135 ft. 9½ in. by 64 ft. 5½ in.

The conversion into hospitals of the out-buildings, formerly used as workshops, is fast progressing. They will probably suffice for all cases of acute disease; and their use during the coming winter will decidedly improve the sanitary condition of the house.

It remains to speak of the labor performed on our premises, and the facilities for its performance. It long ago became clear to me that the State might secure some substantial return for its outlay from its dependent classes, if any reliance could be placed on their continuous effort. But complete uncertainty on this vital point has paralyzed almost every attempt to start any industrial enterprise in our almshouses.

Beside the necessary domestic and culinary toil, no form of work, save that of simple agriculture, seems adapted to our migratory population, unless their time is controlled, as in the case of children or parties under long sentence to the State workhouse. As we shall henceforth have few or none of either class, and must depend mainly on our insane and feeble-minded as laborers, it is evident that the tilling of the soil must continue to be our chief employment. That it has not been profitless in the past,—that without the products of our farm we should have been deprived of numerous comforts, and burdened with heavier monthly schedules, none, gentlemen, are better aware than yourselves.

Notwithstanding the losses occasioned by the drought of 1865, and the ravages of the worms, which destroyed eight acres of our finest grass land, full barns and cellars testify to an ample harvest.

Millet sown has nearly made good the loss of our grass; we have produced 17,700 gallons of milk, and all the butter required for the institution; have slaughtered cattle and swine enough to produce over 42,000 pounds of fresh meat, and a corresponding weight of hides and tallow. We have raised

4,700 bushels of potatoes, 10,000 heads of cabbage, and other vegetables in proportion.

In fact, the farm is an indispensable adjunct to the almshouse, and, with a more permanent class of inmates, may yet become a source of considerable profit in ready cash from the sale of fruit and vegetables. But our area is too limited for the character and capacities of our present and future population. Moral reasons, sanitary motives, economical grounds, — all concur in demanding more room.

And as our limits may be extended in several directions, at present, for a reasonable sum, — which opportunity may never occur again, and particularly as the land cannot fail to increase in value on our hands for farming purposes, — I urge upon your Board the expediency and propriety of securing legislative authority for its purchase.

In entering, gentlemen, upon this the tenth year of my superintendence, I am not unaware that upon you and me are devolving more onerous duties, graver responsibilities. I trust that the friendly counsel, for which I have had ample occasion to be grateful in the past, may be continued in the time to come; and that, with the aid of our faithful and diligent officers, the interest of the State and her helpless beneficiaries may prosper in our hands.

THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

## STATEMENT No. 2.

Number in the house at the commencement of the year, . . .	637
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	2,511
Discharged, . . . . .	2,441
Supported, . . . . .	3,148
Deaths, . . . . .	231
Births, . . . . .	74
Weekly average, . . . . .	717
Present number, . . . . .	707

Of the 2,511 admitted during the year, there were from

Boston, . . . . .	1,285
Tewksbury, . . . . .	250
Lowell, . . . . .	231
Lawrence, . . . . .	114
Born in house, . . . . .	74
State Almshouse, Monson, . . . . .	62
Salem, . . . . .	60
Lynn, . . . . .	41
Cambridge, . . . . .	39
Charlestown, . . . . .	34
Roxbury, . . . . .	26
Somerville, . . . . .	25
Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	23
Chelsea and Woburn, 22 each, . . . . .	44
Rainsford Island Hospital, . . . . .	17
Andover, . . . . .	15
Newburyport, . . . . .	12
Haverhill, Marlborough, South Danvers, and Worcester Lunatic Hospital, 10 each, . . . . .	40
Stoneham, . . . . .	8
Holliston and West Roxbury, 7 each, . . . . .	14
Billerica, Ipswich, Malden, Natick and Waltham, 6 each, . . . . .	30
Amesbury, Framingham, Newton and Watertown, 5 each, . . . . .	20
Groveland, and State Almshouse, Bridgewater, 4 each, . . . . .	8
Gloucester and Methuen, 3 each, . . . . .	6
Acton, American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, (Hartford,) Beverly, Concord, Marblehead, West Cambridge and Winchester, 2 each, . . . . .	14
Belmont, Brighton, Chelmsford, Danvers, Fitchburg, Hopkinton, Lexington, Manchester, Medford, Newbury, North Andover, North Chelsea, Perkins' Institution for the Blind, (South Boston,) Saugus, Shirley, Sudbury, Tyngsborough, Wayland and Weston, 1 each, . . . . .	19
	<hr/> 2,511



The following table shows the number admitted each month, age when admitted, and sex :—

MONTHS.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
October, . .	107	65	42	31	15	13	21	13	4	8	1	1
November, .	101	64	37	11	14	23	15	11	15	8	2	2
December, .	143	105	38	20	18	30	24	17	21	11	2	—
January, . .	165	116	49	18	12	48	25	25	25	9	3	—
February, .	188	111	77	32	16	55	35	26	14	7	2	1
March, . .	182	111	71	41	21	45	26	18	19	5	7	—
April, . .	173	101	72	28	20	45	28	25	17	7	1	2
May, . . .	206	108	98	45	14	41	40	24	23	10	6	3
June, . . .	198	124	74	46	27	45	24	27	12	12	3	2
July, . . .	220	125	95	56	25	46	25	20	15	20	8	5
August, . .	231	128	103	45	27	50	31	22	25	12	13	6
September, .	597	343	254	130	95	152	120	36	37	15	10	2
Totals, . .	2,511	1,501	1,010	503	304	593	414	264	227	124	58	24

## STATEMENT No. 3.

*Nativity of Inmates.*

Ireland, . . . . .	984
Massachusetts, . . . . .	575
British Provinces, . . . . .	162
England, . . . . .	148
Maine, . . . . .	98
Unknown, . . . . .	90
New Hampshire, . . . . .	77
New York, . . . . .	60
Scotland, . . . . .	58
Germany, . . . . .	38
Vermont, . . . . .	30
Virginia, . . . . .	21
Rhode Island, . . . . .	20
Connecticut, . . . . .	18



Maryland, . . . . .	16
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	14
North Carolina, . . . . .	9
Louisiana, . . . . .	8
New Jersey and Ohio, 7 each, . . . . .	14
Michigan, South Carolina and Western Islands, 6 each, . . . . .	18
France, Indiana and Wales, 5 each, . . . . .	15
Wisconsin, . . . . .	4
Holland, Prussia and Sweden, 3 each, . . . . .	9
Alabama, Belgium, Delaware, Denmark, District of Columbia, Russia, Spain and West Indies, 2 each, . . . . .	16
Arkansas, Austria, California, East Indies, Illinois, Iowa, Italy, Kentucky and Tennessee, 1 each, . . . . .	9
	<hr/>
	2,511

## STATEMENT NO. 4.

*Account of Purchases.*

Beans, 446 bushels, . . . . .	\$853 14
Beef, (fresh,) 14,371 pounds, . . . . .	2,242 20
Beef, (salt,) 66 barrels, . . . . .	994 42
Books, newspapers, postage and stationery, . . . . .	266 30
Brooms, 27 dozen, . . . . .	128 50
Cement, lime and plaster, . . . . .	186 05
Charcoal, 2 barrels, . . . . .	1 80
Cheese, 144 pounds, . . . . .	39 97
Clothing, . . . . .	1,151 45
Coal, 1,092 tons, . . . . .	9,629 93
Coffee, 447 pounds, . . . . .	137 86
Corn, 2,100 bushels, . . . . .	1,941 22
Cotton cloth, 7,402 yards, . . . . .	2,014 38
Crockery and glass ware, . . . . .	256 81
Dry goods, . . . . .	7,132 47
Eggs, 159 dozen, . . . . .	55 63
Flour, 1,430 barrels, . . . . .	16,428 00
Fish, (salt,) 29,300 pounds, . . . . .	989 37
Fruit and vegetables, . . . . .	28 44
Furniture, . . . . .	665 58
Groceries, . . . . .	253 70
Hardware, . . . . .	122 09
Hay, (English,) $13\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{10}\frac{7}{10}$ tons, . . . . .	329 16
Hay, (meadow,) $34\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{10}\frac{0}{10}$ tons, . . . . .	363 25
Hops, 816 pounds, . . . . .	341 95
Labor, . . . . .	3,848 97
Lumber, . . . . .	2,595 76
Malt, 30 bushels, . . . . .	70 90

Meal, (cotton-seed,) 21 tons, . . . . .	\$734 50
Meats and provisions, . . . . .	374 67
Medicines, . . . . .	1,181 65
Milch cows and calves, (17 cows, 7 calves,) . . . . .	1,256 50
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	316 16
Molasses, 4,159 gallons, . . . . .	2,094 54
Mutton, 7,006 pounds, . . . . .	566 63
Nails, 23 casks, 199 pounds, . . . . .	221 44
Oats, 91 bushels, . . . . .	68 88
Oil, 760 gallons, . . . . .	859 40
Oxen, 2 pairs, . . . . .	345 00
Paints, oils and colors, . . . . .	989 08
Pasturage, . . . . .	67 40
Pepper, 200 pounds, . . . . .	97 50
Potatoes, 535 bushels, . . . . .	404 26
Peas, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, . . . . .	4 50
Repairs, . . . . .	1,113 36
Rice, 554 pounds, . . . . .	59 09
Rye, 128 bushels, . . . . .	147 29
Salaries, . . . . .	8,992 24
Salt, 90 sacks, 5 bushels and 1 barrel, . . . . .	127 42
Seeds, . . . . .	135 81
Shoe stock, machinery and tools, . . . . .	5,138 46
Shorts, 57 $\frac{4\frac{6}{10}9}{000}$ tons, . . . . .	1,706 54
Smith work and stock, . . . . .	150 04
Shoes, 523 pairs, . . . . .	682 87
Soap stock, 7,542 pounds, and 8 barrels, . . . . .	571 02
Spices, . . . . .	71 41
Starch, 660 pounds, . . . . .	36 72
Sugar, 5,249 pounds, . . . . .	844 21
Surgical instruments, . . . . .	14 84
Tea, 477 pounds, . . . . .	485 99
Tobacco, 1,022 pounds, . . . . .	289 33
Tools, (agricultural,) . . . . .	122 76
Tools, (mechanical,) . . . . .	68 72
Transportation of freight, . . . . .	3,258 11
Transportation of passengers, . . . . .	468 65
Vinegar, 299 gallons, . . . . .	79 88
Wood, 125 cords, . . . . .	304 50
Wooden ware, . . . . .	55 42

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 \$87,576 .09

## STATEMENT No. 5.

*Products of Farm.*

4,700 bushels potatoes.	395 bushels tomatoes.
41 $\frac{415}{2000}$ tons English hay.	197 " ears of sweet corn.
101 $\frac{560}{2000}$ " English hay, 2d crop.	150 " onions.
381 $\frac{000}{2000}$ " millet.	80 " beans.
4 $\frac{422}{2000}$ " run hay.	30 " millet seed.
51 $\frac{000}{2000}$ " corn fodder.	95 " beets.
12 tons crop feed.	1,000 heads celery.
10,425 heads cabbage.	38 bushels cucumbers.
6,970 pounds squash.	31 " green peas.
5,000 heads lettuce.	22 " seeds of various kinds.
1,500 pounds rhubarb.	16 barrels water melons.
1,273 bushels French turnips.	13 " egg plant.
490 " mangel-wurzel.	10 " musk melons.
295 " carrots.	5 bushels red peppers.
280 " English turnips.	

The meats slaughtered from the stock of the farm amount to—

18,575 pounds beef.	1,289 pounds tallow.
22,952 " pork.	683 " veal.
2,180 " hides.	159 " chickens.

Dairy product, 17,700 gallons milk. | Eggs, 333 dozen.

STATEMENT No. 6.

DR.	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.			CR.
1865.				
Oct. 1,	To cash on hand, . . . . .	\$11,605 24	By cash paid for supplies, " " " "	\$2,662 82
1866.				9,911 07
Sept. 29,	To cash received from State Treasurer, from October 1, 1865, to date, . . . . .	75,970 85	" " " "	9,733 44
			By cash paid for supplies, " " " "	6,225 84
			" " " "	4,538 40
			" " " "	10,205 71
			" " " "	4,732 25
			" " " "	4,582 59
			" " " "	3,595 87
			" " " "	8,617 74
			" " " "	5,482 50
			" " " "	7,024 28
			" " " "	10,263 58
		\$87,576 09		\$87,576 09

T. J. MARSH, Superintendent.

This is to certify that we have examined the above account of Thomas J. Marsh with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

HORACE P. WAKEFIELD,  
GEO. P. ELLIOT,  
F. H. NOURSE, } Inspectors.



## STATEMENT No. 7.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.

CR.

DR.

1866.			1866.		
Sept. 29,	To cash received for shoes, . . .	\$1,539 57	Sept. 29,	By cash on hand, . . .	\$4,345 49
	" " for board, . . .	45 48			
	" " for articles sold, . . .	2,760 44			
		<u>\$4,345 49</u>			<u>\$4,345 49</u>

CR.

STATEMENT No. 8.—*Shoe Account.*

DR.

1866. Sept. 29,	To cash paid for upper leather, " " for sole leather, " " for linings, " " for bindings, " " for 84 gross cotton laces, " " for tacks, " " for 14 packages eyelets, " " for 198 lbs. nails, " " for 64 bushels pegs, " " for 25 lbs thread, " " for 1 gallon wax, " " for 3 gallons dressing, " " for 23 bundles leather strings, " " for shoe findings, " " for 523 pairs shoes, " " for labor, To amount of shoes on sale, as per Statement No. 7, of 1865, cash to balance,	1866. Sept. 29,	By cash received from sales, 71 cases shoes remaining unsold, excess in appraisal of stock and shoes for 1866, over that of 1865,	1866. Sept. 29,
		\$1,565 22		\$1,539 57
		2,379 79		5,138 55
		401 07		
		87 58		
		66 20		680 74
		22 08		
		46 65		
		34 54		
		7 68		
		58 35		
		1 50		
		4 50		
		18 70		
		36 21		
		682 87		
		1,345 55		
		492 00		
		108 37		
		\$7,358 86		\$7,358 86

## STATEMENT No. 9.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, HORACE P. WAKEFIELD, GEORGE P. ELLIOT AND FRANCIS H. NOURSE, *Commissioners of Asylum for Insane.*

DR.		CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.		Cr.
1865.				
Aug. 23,	To cash paid Crosby & Drown, . . .	\$2,500 00	By appropriations, (chapter 80, Resolves of 1864, and chapter 283, Acts of 1865,) . . .	\$20,000 00
" 23,	" " E. Boyden & Son, . . .	250 00	appropriation, (chapter 40, Resolves of 1866,) . . .	3,000 00
Oct. 6,	" " Crosby & Drown, . . .	9,000 00	cash received from Crosby & Drown for labor in 1865, . . .	411 00
1866.			deficit, . . .	1 62
April 23,	To cash paid Crosby & Drown, . . .	7,857 55		
June 8,	cash, (amount of schedule,) . . .	3,342 41		
Aug. 31,	" " " . . .	51 66		
July 9,	cash paid Thomas Pratt, . . .	75 00		
" 10,	" " John Pettengill, . . .	210 75		
Aug. 7,	" " Fernald & Rollins, . . .	125 25		
		<u>\$23,412 62</u>		<u>\$23,412 62</u>

STATEMENT No. 9.—Concluded.  
HEATING AND FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

DR.			CR.
1866.			
June 8,	To cash, (amount of schedule,) . . .	\$7,454 33	By appropriation, (chapter 40, Resolves of 1866,) . . . \$10,000 00
" 29,	" " . . .	1,117 55	
Aug. 31,	" " . . .	1,426 48	
Sept. 29,	deficiency in Construction Account, . . .	1 62	
" 29,	unexpended balance, . . .	2	
		\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00

COMPENSATION ACCOUNT.			
1866.			
Sept. 29,	To cash paid Thomas J. Marsh, . . .	\$125 00	By appropriation, (chapter 40, Resolves of 1866,) . . . \$500 00
" 29,	" " Horace P. Wakefield, . . .	125 00	
" 29,	" " George P. Elliot, . . .	125 00	
" 29,	" " Francis H. Nourse, . . .	125 00	
		\$500 00	\$500 00



## REPORT ON THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury.*

GENTLEMEN:—On the undersigned, to whom was assigned, for the time being, the charge of the Medical Department on the resignation of Dr. Brown, devolves the duty of making to your Board the Annual Report of the sanitary condition of this institution. Dr. Jonathan Brown received the first appointment of Physician in May, 1854, and continued to hold the same till his declining health admonished him of the necessity of rest and relaxation, when he tendered his resignation, to take effect on the first day of January, 1866. Subsequently, the nomination of myself as Physician was made by the Superintendent, and confirmed by your Board. Hitherto, in the absence of any regular Physician, I have made such professional visits as were necessary, undecided till the 12th day of September whether or not to accept the appointment tendered me. On that day I forwarded to the governor my resignation of the office of Inspector, to take effect this day, and, at the same time, I notified the Superintendent that I would accept the appointment, and enter on the duties of Physician when those of Inspector ceased.

A nurse has been employed in the Female Department for a number of years, and in March, 1865, the office of Male Nurse was established.

In May it was decided "to have W. C. Tracy come to this institution as Student and Nurse of the Male Hospital, without pay." At the commencement of this financial year, Mr. Tracy was discharging the duties of Nurse, and also rendering such assistance to the Physician as he was able, having entered on these duties the first day of June previous. Mr. Tracy continued to discharge these duties till the commencement of the lectures of the Harvard Medical School in November, when he

left to attend those lectures and take his medical degree. On his leaving, George W. Marsters, M. D., who had served in the United States Navy, being desirous, before he entered on civil practice, of learning more of diseases of women and children, took Mr. Tracy's place, and performed the same duties, for the same consideration, during his absence. After the close of the lectures in Boston, Dr. Tracy returned a full-fledged M. D., and Dr. Marsters retired. Dr. Tracy continued his connection with the institution till the first of September, when he left with the benisons of Heaven invoked on his future by all to whom he had ministered in their ills and infirmities.

The whole number of births for the year is eighty-two, (82.) Of these, 48 were illegitimate, and 34 were born in wedlock. Males, 44; females, 38. Eight were still-born. Ten mothers were born in Massachusetts, seven in the other States, and sixty-five were foreigners. The whole number born in the institution since its opening is nine hundred and forty, (940)—479 males, and 461 females.

The accompanying tables show a record of one thousand six hundred and twenty-five cases, and two hundred and thirty-one deaths. Of the fatal cases, 118 were males, and 113 females. Thirty-six of these were insane, or partially so; 15 males, and 21 females.

Deaths under one year old, . . .	76	Deaths from 50 to 60, . . . .	22
from 1 to 5, . . . .	5	from 60 to 70, . . . .	20
from 5 to 10, . . . .	5	from 70 to 80, . . . .	19
from 10 to 20, . . . .	8	from 80 to 90, . . . .	5
from 20 to 30, . . . .	23	from 90 to 100, . . . .	1
from 30 to 40, . . . .	23	100 years, . . . .	1
from 40 to 50, . . . .	23		
Total, . . . . .			231

The whole number of deaths since the opening of the institution is 2,443—males, 1,383; females, 1,060. No epidemic has prevailed in the institution during the year. There has been a large number of cases of conjunctivitis, but the disease has been generally of a mild form. We had a few cases of varioloid in the winter, but the number of acute diseases has been small. The greatest mortality is among children under one year old, foundlings, and those deserted by their

mothers, and among those who have sapped their vital energies by their indulgence in intemperance and licentiousness, and who come here to vegetate merely for a few days or weeks, cast off by their friends, despised by their companions, a burden to themselves, cared for only by the charity of the Commonwealth, and forgotten save by Him whose laws they have violated, and whose teachings they have contemned.

To the Superintendent, and to all who, by their kindness and courtesy, have rendered me valuable assistance in the discharge of these new duties, I am greatly indebted. To you, gentlemen, I am under renewed obligations for the continuation of your confidence, and shall ever remain,

Yours, very truly,

HORACE P. WAKEFIELD.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, Oct. 1st, 1866.

TABLE No. 1,

*Showing the Diseases at the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, the Whole and Monthly Number of Cases, and the Whole and Monthly Average for the Year ending September 30, 1866.*

DISEASES.	Totals.	Remaining Oct. 1.	Admitted October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Abscess,	24	-	2	3	-	4	-	7	3	2	-	1	1	1
Alcoholismus,	81	-	12	1	6	10	8	5	9	8	6	5	6	5
Asthma,	16	-	4	1	2	1	-	-	1	4	2	1	1	-
Brain, disease of,	9	-	3	1	1	1	5	6	1	-	1	-	-	1
Bronchitis,	17	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	1
Cancrum oris,	17	-	4	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Catarrh,	28	-	6	6	7	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Cholera Morbus,	6	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Conjunctivitis,	243	-	39	11	8	3	38	16	39	25	17	26	9	12
Contusions,	15	-	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	-	3	-	1
Convulsions,	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Croup,	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Debility,	130	-	17	3	9	6	1	6	14	9	11	17	21	16
Diarrhœa,	95	-	11	5	2	6	6	7	4	5	4	11	17	17
Dropsy,	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Erysipelas,	22	-	3	5	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	-	2	8
Fever, Ephemeral,	75	-	9	2	1	4	9	4	4	7	4	12	1	-
Fever, Typhoid,	11	-	2	3	1	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Fistula,	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Fractures,	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Frost bite,	6	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Gastritis,	14	-	3	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-



[illegible]



Marasmus, .	.	.	2	1	1	1	9	1	16	23	29	19	25	231	118	113
Measles, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Paralysis, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Pleurisy, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	-
Pneumonia, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Pneumonia, Typhoid, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	-
Phthisis, .	.	.	3	3	-	4	-	7	5	5	6	-	3	45	-	-
Pott's Disease, .	.	.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Scrofula, .	.	.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Syphilis, Cong., .	.	.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Variola, .	.	.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Varioloid, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals, .	.	.	24	10	9	9	9	28	19	16	23	29	19	25	231	113

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury.*

GENTLEMEN: — The annual reports in this department can afford but little variety. Details are mere repetitions. The work may be briefly summed up in the words of the great Teacher, "The poor have the gospel preached to them." All the inmates of the institution have opportunity to attend public worship on the Sabbath, and the benefit of private religious counsel, if they desire it. It cannot be directly ascertained how far these means are effectual. Men and women come under our teaching for a brief time, and then are gone. The results pass on with them into the boundless future. It is not to be expected that much lasting impression will be made upon the class of adults that find a temporary shelter here. They are not viewed as criminals in the eye of the law: they are only unfortunates; yet, in general, their standard of morality is exceedingly low. Most of them, also, in their professions and external forms, are intensely religious; so that, when we aim to reach them by friendly counsel, we find every avenue to the heart closed and carefully guarded. Among the sick and aged, there are some who gladly hear the word; and it is to be hoped that, from this abode of poor, suffering humanity, the way has at times been opened up to a better life.

The chief labor, however, during the past year, as heretofore, has been with the young. The union of the offices of Chaplain and Principal of the schools facilitates this. Secular and religious instruction are thus blended. Mental and moral training go together. In each act of discipline the prominent design is to point the youthful mind to the sacred obligations of God's law. No particular creed is enforced. The Lord's Prayer is the manual of devotion. This is repeated by the children, in concert, daily. The Ten Commandments and



Christ's gospel are made the rule of faith and morality. In this kind of teaching there is nothing that savors of sect. The only compulsion we recognize in religion is that of the plain presentation of the forcible truths of the gospel. I have touched upon this point here, in answer to a specification made last winter before a committee of the legislature, that liberty of conscience was interfered with in some of the State institutions. No assault is made upon anybody's opinions. With the intellect of the child so trained that it not only gathers up the words of scripture, but is disposed also to investigate the truth for itself, — with the prejudices of a still earlier stage of life so brought under control that the attention is readily secured in discourse or conversation upon these important themes, nothing else is needed but a simple appeal to the divine law and testimony. That some of our scholars, under this form of persuasion, have confessed to the awakening in them of a new religious life, such as angels in heaven rejoice over, is worthy of record.

I have strong hopes of the older boys and girls who have been with us for a considerable period, and who left the institution during the past summer. While they remained in school they made commendable progress in the branches there taught, some of them advancing even to the higher mathematics and the languages. They also acquired a good knowledge of the holy scriptures. In their religious training they owe much to our worthy Superintendent, Mr. Marsh, who has had charge of the Sabbath school for years, and has also instructed a class of boys.

Now that the experiment of shoemaking has been abandoned, I may give my decided testimony, that, as part of a system for the education of children such as are to be found in these institutions, without parents, without homes, and without resources for a livelihood except what their own hands are to furnish, it has commended itself to my judgment. The studies of these children have been in no way interrupted by such an arrangement. On the contrary, the alternating periods of labor seem to have given them greater zest for the occupations of the school-room, so that the loss of time has been more than compensated by increased diligence in study. The same is doubtless true with regard to their work hours. The half-day

of study is a suitable preparation for the half-day of labor. Each succeeds the other as a season of recreation.

Among the beneficial results of this plan observable in the present instance are :—

1. The children have remained in school till a more advanced age than they otherwise would have done. Nearly all of these scholars were fifteen years old when they left; and the two years of uninterrupted study which they enjoyed during their term of apprenticeship was at a period in their lives when they could best appreciate and improve them.

2. Together with the proficiency in knowledge thus obtained, they have acquired habits of industry. The system disposes them to economize the time. Work, study, and play, each, has its appropriate place in the division of the day. It will be one point gained, if they carry this regularity with them into life. There is, moreover, impressed upon them the idea that mental culture is not incompatible with service in any calling, however humble.

In every instance, those who have left us at the expiration of two years have found good situations; and letters received from them confirm us in our estimate of this plan, which so effectively unites manual labor and mental discipline. I hope that, at least, in a modified form, it may have a further trial in some other of our public institutions.

Four teachers have been employed during the greater part of the year. The removal of the children to the State Primary School occasioned the dismissal of one of these, Miss Emma S. Marston, in July. It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to her efficiency, as well as to the valuable service rendered by my other assistants in their respective departments. The whole number of scholars has been 373. Average attendance, 145.

In closing this Report, in connection with the resignation of my office, I desire to render acknowledgment for the kindness and courtesy with which I have always been treated by the Superintendent and officers, as well as for the special interest which your Board has ever manifested in the work of my department.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES F. FOSTER.

## B Y - L A W S

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE ALMSHOUSE AND  
ASYLUM FOR HARMLESS INSANE, AT TEWKSBURY.

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INSPECTORS.

SECT. 1. The Board of Inspectors shall be organized, annually, by the choice of a Chairman, at the first meeting of the Board, when the newly appointed member shall be present, and the Clerk of the House, if there be one, shall be Clerk of the Board.

SECT. 2. The Board of Inspectors shall hold a monthly meeting for the approval of the accounts, for the maintenance of the Almshouse, and the transaction of any business required to be done by the laws of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Chairman.

SECT. 4. One of the Inspectors shall visit the Almshouse, and also the Asylum for Harmless Insane, each week, who shall make a record of the same in the Register of the visitors at the State Almshouse. He shall be furnished with a list of the insane patients, so that he may ascertain the presence and general condition of each one.

SECT. 5. The Board of Inspectors shall procure a suitable person, not directly or indirectly connected with the Institution, to take an annual inventory of the Real and Personal Estate of the Institution, as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 6. The Board of Inspectors shall audit the accounts of the Superintendent, giving in detail the expenses of the Institution for the year ending September 30, together with a list of salaried officers, and submit their Annual Report to the Governor and Council on or before the 15th of October.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

SECT. 1. The Superintendent shall have the charge and supervision of the Institution, in all its departments. He shall make all purchases of stock, farming utensils, clothing, and everything that shall be needed in maintaining the establishment.



SECT. 2. He shall examine all paupers on their admission into the house; note, and cause to be recorded such facts, in regard to them, as are important to be preserved; shall cause them to be thoroughly cleansed, and suitably located, having reference to their age and general character, placing those who may require medical treatment in charge of the Physician, and shall be especially careful that the infirm inmates and children are treated with considerate care and kindness.

SECT. 3. He shall make all needful regulations relating to the hours of rising and retiring, of meals and of labor; to preserve cleanliness and decorum of manners, subject to the approval of the Inspectors, and shall enforce obedience, on the part of inmates, to the rules prescribed for them; and shall have power, at his discretion, to punish all wilful infractions of the same; and keep a record of all cases of discipline, which shall be open for examination to the Inspectors and Board of State Charities.

SECT. 4. He shall see that the police and other regulations for the management of the Institution, and government and employment of the inmates, are duly enforced, and that the subordinate officers, and others employed about the house, in the workshops, and elsewhere upon the farm, discharge faithfully their respective duties.

SECT. 5. He shall see that the provisions furnished to the inmates are of good quality, and in sufficient quantity, and that no waste be permitted. He shall not permit the use of intoxicating drinks by any officer or inmate. He shall see that the house is kept clean, warmed and ventilated, and that such of the inmates as are able to perform labor are kept employed; and that all the concerns of the establishment are well ordered and conducted.

SECT. 6. He shall, at the monthly meetings of the Inspectors, present the bills of all purchases made during the month, for their approval, — a schedule of the same, certified by at least two Inspectors, shall be sent to the State Auditor, and after the same shall have been passed upon by the Governor and Council, and a warrant drawn for the payment thereof, the Superintendent shall pay the same.

SECT. 7. He shall give bonds to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful keeping and disbursement of all moneys that may be entrusted to him.

#### SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

SECT. 1. There shall be connected with the Institution a Matron, Clerk, Assistant-Superintendent, Chaplain, Physician, male and female Nurse, male and female Supervisor for Asylum for Harmless Insane, Watchman, Cook, Teacher who may act as Chaplain, Engineer, Farmer,



and such Assistants in the several departments as may be necessary. Said Officers and Assistants shall be nominated, and their compensation fixed, by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Inspectors.

#### MATRON.

SECT. 1. The Matron shall have (subject to the Superintendent,) the charge and oversight of the in-door operations; shall see that all the female inmates are provided for, according to their respective wants, by herself or assistants; that cleanliness, both in their persons and apartments, and that good order and decorum be observed at all times, and shall report delinquents to the Superintendent for discipline. She will be careful of all the goods, property, and furniture, committed to her charge, that they be not lost or embezzled. She shall direct the detailing the women under her charge, to such branches of labor as, in her judgment, they are best fitted to perform.

She shall have the general oversight of her assistants, and see that each discharges faithfully the duties assigned her.

She shall, at proper and stated times, have all the clothing of the inmates and the bed-clothes changed, and replaced with clean apparel, and shall be vigilant over every part of the Institution, in regard to cleanliness, and shall see that the female inmates observe all the rules prescribed for ablution and bathing.

#### CLERK.

SECT. 1. The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties; attend all stated meetings of the Board, and keep a record of the votes and doings of the same; notify members of special meetings; prepare all documents, and perform such other duties as may be required by the Board. He shall also audit all bills before being presented for approval.

#### ASSISTANT-SUPERINTENDENT.

SECT. 1. The Assistant Superintendent shall require, and enforce among the male inmates, a strict observance of all rules prescribed for insuring cleanliness, by daily ablution and occasional bathing of the whole person. He shall see that no dirt or other offensive matter be suffered to accumulate in or about the rooms or workshops occupied by them. He shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Superintendent, and also the duties of the Superintendent, during his absence.

#### CHAPLAIN.

SECT. 1. The Chaplain shall hold one religious meeting, at least, on each Lord's day; attend all funerals when called upon by the Superintendent, and visit the sick and dying who may desire his ministrations.

## PHYSICIAN.

SECT. 1. The Physician shall have sanitary supervision of all inmates of the Almshouse and Asylum for Harmless Insane, and shall attend all cases of sickness that may occur in the Institution. He shall keep an accurate record of all such cases in a book prepared for the purpose, specifying the name and age of the patients, the date of admission into the hospital, and discharge from it, the disease and result.

He shall report to the Superintendent all cases of births and deaths occurring in the Institution; make, from time to time, such suggestions relating to the sanitary condition of the Institution as he may deem important, and submit his Annual Report to the Inspectors the first day of October.

SECT. 2. He shall have the oversight of the Nurses in the several departments of the Hospital; see that their duties are discharged faithfully, and with proper regard to the feelings of those who may be under their charge, and shall have authority to call such medical counsel in consultation as he may deem necessary.

## NURSES.

SECT. 1. The Nurses in the male and female departments shall see that all medicines prescribed by the physician are administered; that his orders are strictly enforced; that the food is properly distributed; that the rooms, beds and clothing, are kept in a wholesome condition, and that the comfort of the sick, in every way, is promoted.

SUPERVISORS FOR MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS OF THE  
ASYLUM FOR HARMLESS INSANE.

SECT. 1. The Supervisors shall see that all the rooms in the Asylum are kept clean, warmed and ventilated; that all the inmates are bathed once each week, unless excused by the Physician, and oftener if required; that they are washed and combed each morning, and at such other times as may be necessary; that a sufficient quantity of food be furnished each person; see if any inmate refuses to use the food provided, that notice thereof be given to the Superintendent or Physician; and also that those able to labor, as designated by the Superintendent and Physician, are passed over to the care of those who shall take charge of them during the hours of labor.

## WATCHMAN.

SECT. 1. The Watchman shall visit the office of the Superintendent at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., to receive his instructions, and immediately commence his duties; shall be constantly awake, keep a vigilant watch that no one escapes, that no matches are used by the inmates

during the night, that the fires in the building and engine-rooms are safe; that the sleeping apartments of the inmates are visited, the pins of the watch-clock are driven, and persons having special duties seasonably called, under the direction of the Superintendent.

#### COOK.

SECT. 1. The Cook shall have the care and direction of the operations of the kitchen, prepare and deliver food to the inmates, see that the meals are served at the appointed times, and that no waste is permitted in the cooking department.

#### TEACHERS.

SECT. 1. The Teachers shall classify, instruct and control such children of suitable age and capacity as may be assigned to their respective departments; shall be responsible for their conduct during school hours, and shall aim to secure their highest intellectual and moral improvement.

#### ENGINEER.

SECT. 1. The Engineer shall, during the warm season, rise at the ringing of the first bell, and through the cold season, sufficiently early to insure a sufficient amount of steam for cookery, and warming all the apartments under his care, in proper season.

He shall see that all the machinery in his charge is kept clean and in good running order at all times; and shall take special care that the fuel is economically used, and that all the ashes are well sifted, and the screenings used each day.

#### FARMER.

SECT. 1. The Farmer shall, under the direction of the Superintendent, take care of all the stock, barns and piggeries; shall see to the careful use and safe keeping of all implements of labor; to the feeding and proper treatment of all the animals; and he shall also have charge of the teams, and of all the work done upon the Farm.

#### MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

SECT. 1. All employees of the Institution, and all inmates, shall rise at the ringing of the bell, at 5, A. M.; and all inmates will retire at the ringing of the bell, at 8½, P. M.

SECT. 2. The bell will ring for breakfast at 6, A. M., for dinner at 12, M., and for supper from 5 to 6, P. M., varying with the season of the year.

SECT. 3. All inmates appearing unwashed and uncombed at the breakfast table, shall be refused a seat thereat.

SECT. 4. Inmates may be visited by their friends any day of the week, (Sunday and holidays excepted,) from 10, A. M., to 5, P. M.;



but the Institution shall not be open to visitors on Sundays, Mondays, Saturdays, or on any legal holiday.

SECT. 5. All visitors are strictly forbidden to give spiritous liquors to any inmate; and any one violating this rule, shall never again be permitted to enter the premises.

SECT. 6. The Superintendent shall punish all inmates upon whom spiritous liquor may be found, or any one who shall bring it upon the premises.

SECT. 7. The ordinary mode of punishment in this Institution, shall be by confinement in the cells, on a diet of bread and water.

SECT. 8. No person shall be allowed to visit the pest-house, during its occupancy by persons infected with contagious diseases, without permission from the Physician.

SECT. 9. The Hospital diet shall be regulated by the Physician, and no company shall be admitted to the wards of the Hospital and the Asylum for the Insane, except by express permission of the Superintendent or Physician.

SECT. 10. Every precaution shall be used by scrubbing and washing, to keep the rooms, stair-cases and closets in a sweet and clean condition. All soiled clothing, beds and bedding, shall be removed, and all foul odors shall be neutralized so far as possible.

SECT. 11. All employés of the Institution shall avoid the use of profane, obscene and vulgar language; shall treat each other, and the inmates, with uniform courtesy; speak respectfully of the Institution and its officers; set a good example for all; and be held strictly responsible for the influence of their conduct.

SECT. 12. The insane shall be treated in a kind and gentle manner, but must be subject to strict and wholesome discipline. Sympathy and kindness shall be the rule; force and restraint, the exception.

SECT. 13. Leave of absence shall be granted to any person employed in the Institution, at the discretion of the Superintendent, and no person shall leave without his permission.

SECT. 14. In addition to the duties assigned to the subordinate officers, they shall, at all times, hold themselves in readiness to perform any additional service which may be required by the Superintendent.

SECT. 15. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any full regular meeting of the Board of Inspectors, with the concurrence of the Governor.

HORACE P. WAKEFIELD,  
FRANCIS H. NOURSE,  
*Inspectors.*

Approved:

ALEX. H. BULLOCK, *Governor.*

SEPTEMBER 12, 1866.





APR 25 '39 W.P.A.



